The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisement can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

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In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.
NOTICE.

THE *TAMAR* steamboat now under repairs, having become the property of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, it is intended she shall visit the Clarence River periodically. Further particulars, and day of sailing, will be given in an early advertisement.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

October 13. 5829

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.
Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* Will leave Sydney—

For Hobart Town, on Saturday morning, the 5th November, at eight o'clock, returning from Hobart Town on Saturday, the 12th November.

For George Town and Port Phillip, on Saturday morning, the 19th November, at eight o'clock.

Further information obtained on application to BOYD and CO., Unwin's Buildings, near the Custom House. 5697

CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Schooner *HOPE*, 60 tons, will sail for the above river on Monday, 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to W. H. Sawyer, on board, or to E. M. STOREY, Union Wharf.

5910

For Melbourne, Port Phillip.

THE FINE SCHOONER *BERTHA*, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

September 23. 4124

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH, HAVING THE MAJOR PART OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

THE FINE NEW BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, 130 tons, R. Mackay, master. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to J. B. METCALFE,

5168 Lower George-street.

For Launceston on the 30th Instant.

THE FINE A1 BRIG *WILLIAMS*, 220 tons register, Chalmers, master. For freight an early application is necessary, as the vessel will clear at the Custom on Friday next. Apply to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, October 24. 5803

For Bay of Islands and Auckland.
To sail positively on the 29th instant.

THE FINE SCHOONER *THOMAS LORD*, Captain Brown. Apply on board; to CAMPBELL & CO.; or to J. B. METCALFE,

5781 Lower George-street.

For Bay of Islands and Auckland.
WITH HER USUAL DISPATCH.

THE fine fast sailing schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy. Apply to the Captain on board, or to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

October 25. 5780

FOR VALPARAISO.

THE FAST-SAILING BRIG *PACKET*, D. Shirling, Commander, will sail on the 29th instant; she has splendid accommodation for passengers, and will also carry freight and stock, for which she is well adapted. Apply to the Commander, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or, to CAMPBELL, HILL, & CO.,

5637 Jamison-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing first-class brig *OLINDA*, burthen 220 tons, William Crickmay, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will most probably be the first wool ship of the season. For freight or passage, apply to LAMB and PARBURY.

Sydney, October 11. 5706

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.

THE BRIGANTINE *ABERCROMBIE*, of 180 tons register, is well found in stores, can be sent to sea immediately. For particulars apply to Captain Devlin, on board, East side of the Cove.

5790

CAPTAIN DAY, of the barque *TRIAL*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of his crew. HARPER, BLUNDELL, and Co.,
Macquarie-place.

October 22. 5696

FOR SALE,

THE superior fast-sailing British-built barque *HARLEQUIN*, A 1, 199 tons, at present lying at Campbell's Wharf.

Length, ninety feet nine inches; breadth, twenty-two feet two inches; and depth of hold, fourteen feet eight inches.

Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

5916 GILCHRIST and ALEXANDER.

GIPPS WARD.

WE, the undersigned Citizens of the above Ward, beg to propose Mr. Daniel Egan as a fit and proper person to represent us in the City Council, and we pledge ourselves to support him on the ensuing election.

Frederick M'Kellar	Edward Chambers
John Dailey	Charles Shaw
Michael Gannon	William Andrews
John Sullivan	G. H. Gibbons
Matthew Charlton	James Farrell
Benjamin Shaw	Isaac Nathan
John Crook	Nicholas James
Maurice Evans	J. Foster Church
John Hurly	Samuel Ashmore
John Gould	Francis Mitchell
John Jones	Thomas Heley
James Chapman	Edward Jones
John M'Lean	Isaac Moss
James Prescott	William Hill
Richard Nugent	William Newell
John J. Peacock	John Allan
Robert Berry	Thomas Plowright
Robert M'Ewen	William Foster
Charles Evans	Wm. Freeland
William Burke	Barrett Chancy
Edward Parsonage	John Butcher
T. A. Salmon	John Sims
William Wyburne	John Purtell
James Ironside	John Court
John Rochester	Edward O'Hara
Thomas Share	James Pennymore
Richard Crampton	Benjamin Yabsley
William Butts	John Redgrave
Luke Wade	George Grimes
John Cooper	James Evans
Samuel Corson	James Giffin
John Suthers	George Williams
Thomas Mourten	George Hudson
William Martin	Thomas Macbeth
James Thomas	William Byrnes
James S. Simpson	William Williams
Edward Ford	Joseph Dawson
Charles Elliott	John Marshall
Samuel Elliott	Edward Finn
John A. Dutton	Wm. Mazagora
Thos. W. Arnold	Thomas Willis
William Dalton	Joseph Pashley
Richard Kemp	Joseph Dudley
Thomas Chapman	Wm. Gill Mackie
James Pashley	Alex. Douglass
Peter Sparke	John Stevens
John Cook	Robert Melville
John Hudson	Andrew Melville
Hugh Wallis	Joseph Allott
James Underwood	George Talentire
John Williams	James Liddle
William Thorn	William Lockwood
Joseph Thorn	George M'Culloch
Patrick Howard	John Helenrick
Joseph Parish	William Gartan
William Sims	Edward Dunn
James Margregor	Joseph Williams
Thomas Whythers	Michael Williams
William S. Smith	Richard Martin
Robert Thompson	James Foster
Thomas Brawn	Francis Owen
Thomas Place	R. Allan Hunt
David Smith	Charles F. Warne
John Coghlan	William Davis
Henry O'Brien	Michael Mallin
George M'Ausland	Chas. J. Bullivant
John Pearce	John Downs
Robert Jores	Thomas Agars
John Podger	James Ewen
Charles Smedley	Samuel Brawn
John Brown	William Langford
Matthew Bryce	John M'Mahon

TO THE ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel highly honoured at receiving the assurance of support from so numerous and respectable a body of citizens, and I pledge myself that, should I be elected, no exertions shall be wanting on my part to meet your views, and merit the confidence you are about to place in me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

5755 DANIEL EGAN.

GIPPS WARD.

WE, the undersigned, Citizens of the above Ward, beg to recommend Mr. J. J. Peacock as a fit and proper person to represent us in the City Council, and we pledge ourselves to support him at the ensuing Election.

John Jones	William Ford
James Chapman	Joseph West
James Prescott	James Brown
Richard Nugent	Captain Ashmore
Charles Evans	Benjamin Yabesley
Robert M'Ewen	C. Clarke
William Burke	W. Wells
Edward Parsonage	Thomas Heley
T. A. Salmon	Edward Jones
William Wyburne	Isaac Moore
John Rochester	William Hill
Robert Berry	Thomas Heeley
Richard Crampton	John Allen
William Butt	Thomas Plowright
Luke Wade	William Famler
John Cooper	William Freeland
Samuel Corson	Barney Chancey
Chas. Jas. Bulivant	John Butcher
William Dawson	John Sims
John Donnes	John Pentell
John Sut'ers	John Court
Charles Shaw	Edward O'Hara
William Andrews	James Fennymore
Captain Church	John Williams
Rev. T. Adams	John Redgrave
George Phillips	George Grimes
F. Mitchell	James Evans
James Farrall	James Giffin
Michael Gannon	George Williams
Edward Ford	John M'Lean
William Martin	Benjamin Roden
Thomas Morton	Robert Jones
James Thomas	John Gould
James Simpson	John Stevens
William Dalton	Robert Melville
James Pashley	Andrew Melville
John Alex. Dutton	Joseph Allcott
Maurice Evans	William Cantell
Joseph Parish	George Talentire
John Hudson	James Liddle
John Cook	George M'Culloch
Hugh Wallis	John Hellenrick
John Williams	Edward Dunn
James Underwood	Joseph Williams
William Thorn	Mich. Williamson
Joseph Thorn	Richard Martin
Patrick Howard	Andrew Goodwin
William Sims	William Webb
Thomas Whythers	John Crook
James M'Gregor	George M'Ausland
Wm. Sydney Smith	James Ewen
Thomas Brown	John Podger
Thomas Place	John M'Mahon
Thomas Whittaker	John Brown
James Beaton	Daniel Wood
John Coghlan	John Dumbell
Joseph Hudson	John Mitchell
James Macbeth	John Marshall
William Byrnes	John Pierce
W. Williams	Charles Laidlay
Fred. Wilhelma	Thomas Boucher
Joseph Dawson	Matthew Price
John Marshall	John Donohoe
Edward Finn	Michael Mallan
William Mazagora	James Taylor
Thomas Willis	Walter Palmer
John Johnston	John Lumsey
Thomas Cook	John Sullivan
Joseph Simpson	Charles Distandish
William Rieley	John Jones

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in your requisition, and in the event of my election, it will be my study to guard your interests to the utmost of my power.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

5734 JOHN JENKINS PEACOCK.

GIPPS WARD.

WE, the undersigned citizens in the above Ward, beg to recommend Mr. John Jones as a fit and proper person to represent our interests in the City Council, and do hereby pledge ourselves to support and vote for him at the day of election.

James Chapman	Henry Moore
Thomas Chapman	Joseph Moore, sen.
P. Kelly	James Ironside
John Fairfax	William Whyburn
Samuel Ashmore	John Rochester
William Mecnab	Thomas Share
Samuel Hebblewhite	William Batt
Thomas Watson	Luke Wade
Francis Mitchell	John Cooper
John Alexander	Samuel Corson
John Brown Viles	Chas. Jas. Bullivant
Wm. Wright	William Dawson
James Prescott	T. G. Boulton
Richard Nugent	John Sattens
Robert M'Ewen	R. Thurston
John Johnson	Fred. M'Kellar
J. J. Peacock	Edward Chambers
Charles Evans	John Morris
William Burke	Joseph Chambers
Edward Parsonage	Frederick Evans
T. A. Salmon	Benjamin Shaw
Thomas Agars	R. Crampton
David Wallace	Henry Tebbutt
William Andrews	Charles Gregory
Benjamin Yabsley	Evans Jones
John Gavin	Benjamin Shaw
Charles Shaw	W. Samson
James Brown	R. Thomson
Isaac John Collins	Thomas Byrne
John Dumble	John M'Lane
Matthew Charlton	Richard Berry
Martin Hannan	M. F. Adams
William Wells	J. Crook
Josiah West	John Downs
William Ford	P. Murphy
John Black	W. Forster
John Redgrave	E. Ford
Geo. Talbot	G. Taylor
Henry Wilkinson	T. Heley
William Cole	Thomas Plowright
John Podger	Nicholas James
William Langford	Isaac Moore
James Walker	J. A. Dalton
Thomas Place	John Fletcher
Thomas Follewell	T. Share
John Williams	Matthias Hooper
Robert Woodley	Richard Heritage
Charles Bovis	James Thomas
Benjamin Roden	William Hill
Francis Laurent	William Newel
Barthol. Bryant	John Allan
Edward Jones	William Forrind
Maurice Evans	Thomas Wither
Barney Chaney	James M'Gregor
John Butcher	Wm. Sidney Smith
John Sims	M. Thomson
John Purtell	Thomas Brown
John Court	Thomas Whittaker
Daniel Fearnley	James Slater
James Fengmore	David Smith
George Grimes	George Hudson
James Evans	John Coghlan
James Giffin	James Macbeth
George Williams	William Byrnes
John M'Lean	William Williams
William Martin	Frederick Wilhelmine
Thomas Morton	William Mazagoree
James Simpson	Thomas Willis
Richard Kemp	Thomas Taylor
George Patten	John Goulden
William Dalton	John Stevens
Nicholas Bray	Robert Melville
John Cook	Andrew Melville
John Hudson	Jos. Allott
Hugh Wallis	George Tallentire
John Williams	William Cantell
James Underwood	James Liddle
William Thorn	William Lockwood
Joseph Thorn	George M'Cullock
Patrick Hayward	Michael Williamson
Joseph Parish	Richard Martin
William Sims	Barad Duigan
John Hellenrick	James Foster
William Garter	Robert Allen Hunt
Edward Dunn	Andew Goodwin
Joseph Williams	Samuel Elliott
Peter Sparkes	Robert Preston
Thomas Aman	Charles Dunn
Charles F. Warne	Charles Mackenzie
George M'Ausland	James Pashley
George Clark	James Allison
George Flemming	John Jones
James R. Clarke	Andrew Gately
Charles Witney	Joseph Dawson
James Lucas	John Marshall
Clement Peat	Edward Finn

TO THE CITIZENS OF GIPPS WARD.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the above very flattering recommendation, I beg to state that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the office of City Councillor, and fully rely upon your support on the day of election.

It will always be my earnest endeavour to perform the necessary duties conscientiously, and without fear of favour, and to eschew all political or party discussions, reserving myself only for the welfare and good management of the City.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

5749 JOHN JONES.

BOURKE WARD.
To A. Foss, Esquire.

Sydney, September 16.

WE, the undersigned Electors of Bourke Ward, sensible of the importance of ensuring the election of gentlemen duly qualified to support and represent the interests of this important commercial community, in the City Council, as formed under the new Corporation Act, and believing you fully competent to the discharge of such official duties, we do hereby respectfully request you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate, and tender you our fullest support and influence.

Charles Kemp	Robert Russell
Thomas Makins	Charles Younger
W. Blyth	B. A. Phillips
M. P. Blundell	Thomas Peate
Clarke Irving	T. Clarke
Charles Newton	Edward Salamon
Acton Sillitoe	Richard Lamb
Anthony Hordern	Gabriel Bennett
James Hume	W. Turley
A. Mitchell	Joseph Wm. Browne
William Soole	J. Reading
R. C. Gordon	J. Morris
John Thomson	George J. Yarnton
Geo. A. Lloyd	J. Bicknell
John Eccleston	William Patten
G. E. Lingard	Richard Leftwich
A. M'Gea	J. Strong
John Russell	

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—After the very flattering manner in which I have been invited by the above respectably signed requisition, to become a Candidate for the office of Councillor, in one of the Wards in which I have a great stake, I cannot refrain from allowing myself to be put in nomination.

Should the Citizens of Bourke Ward elect me, I pledge myself to guard their interests with zeal and assiduity; ever mindful of the important trust—especially during the earlier period of the Municipal Act coming into force—it will be my anxious desire to render the burthen of taxes as light as may be consistent with its efficient operation.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AMBROSE FOSS.

September 19. 4932

To the Electors of Cook Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Citizens of the above Ward, beg to propose Mr. William Pawley, and Mr. Henry Hollinhed, as fit and proper persons to represent your interests in the City Council.

Joseph Flood	James Lucas
George Lucas	William Osborne
George Williams	James Mitchell
George Hill	J. B. Jones
Richard Webb	Thomas Ferrier
Richard Gardner	W. Wyatt
Thomas Waters	Peter Hanslow
Edward Holmery	J. Austin
Samuel Lavers	B. Hanslow
W. Grevill	J. Anthony
P. De Mestre	J. H. Potts
John Pawley	Edward Bowyer
Edward Carter	Charles Payne. 4281

GIPPS WARD.
TO MR. JAMES CHAPMAN.

WE, the undersigned Citizens of Gipps Ward, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Councillor for the above Ward, and we pledge ourselves to support you at the ensuing Election.

George M'Ausland	James Underwood
John Browne	Hugh Gorman
Edward Ford	Charles Shaw
Andrew Goodwin	William Andrews
Charles Smedley	John Dal'ey
John Podger	Thomas Healey
Robert Howe	Barrett Chayney
John Pierce	Benjamin Ford
John Marshall	John Sims
Samuel Elliott	William Freeland
Andrew Gately	William Sampson
James Lucas	William Marsagora
James Allison	Edward Finn
Charles M'Kenzie	John Marshall
Clement Peat	Joseph Dawson
J. R. Clarke	Edward Ford
George Clarke	William Williams
John Gavin	William Byrnes
James Foster	James M'Beath
Richard Martin	John Coghlan
Michael Williamson	George Hudson
Joseph Williams	James Betson
William Garten	Thomas Whitaker
Edward Dunn	William Webb
John Hellmrich	John Fletcher
George M'Culloch	James Jones
William Lockwood	Henry Stone
William Cole	T. H. Golbron
George Paton	William Newel
James Liddle	Richard Heritage
William Cantell	Matthias Hooper
George Tolentire	Frederick M'Kellar
Joshua Allott	E. Thurston
Andrew Melville	John Luttrus
Robert Melville	T. G. Boulton
John Stephens	John Downs
Charles Elliott	Thomas Place
R. Thompson	Thomas Willis
G. Gibbons	Thomas Taylor
Joseph Pashley	William Dawson
John Lord	C. J. Bullivant
Peter Sparke	Samuel Corson
Samuel Browne	Andrew Coss
Benjamin Shaw	John Cooper
George Fleming	Luke Wade
D. Gray	William Buts
R. Preston	Richard Crampton
R. W. Moore	Robert Berry
James S. Simpson	Thomas Share
James Thomas	John Rochester
Thomas Morton	William Whyburn
William Martin	James Ironside
John M'Lean	T. A. Salmon
George Williams	Edward Parsonage
James Evans	William Burke
James Giffin	Charles Evans
George Grimes	John M'Lean
John Redgrave	J. J. Peacock
B. Yabsley	J. Jones
James Fennimore	John Johnson
Edward O'Hara	John Kelly
John Court	Robert M'Ewen
John Butcher	Thomas Brown
Maurice Evans	W. S. Smith
Matthew Charlton	James M'Gregor
John Allen	Thomas Withers
William Hill	W. Sims
J. F. Church	Joseph Parish
Samuel Ashmore	Patrick Howard
Charles Whitney	Joseph Thorn
William Foster	William Thorn
Isaac Moore	Hugh Wallace
Edward Jones	John Hudson
Thomas Plowright	John Cook
J. A. Dutton	Nicholas Bray

Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me, by requesting me to offer myself as a candidate for the office of common Councillor for Gipps Ward; and should I be returned at the ensuing election, I trust that my conduct may always be such as will deserve the confidence of my fellow-citizens. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

5639 JAMES CHAPMAN.

To the Electors of Macquarie Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the wishes of many respectable inhabitants of your Ward, as conveyed to me in the letter annexed, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Common Councillor. In so doing, I am solely actuated by a desire of promoting the interest of the Ward, by assiduously attending to the responsible duties attached to the office.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WOOLLEY.

Sydney, September 24.

TO MR. THOMAS WOOLLEY.

SIR,—Understanding that you have acceded to the wish of a number of Citizens, to place yourself in nomination as a candidate for the office of Councillor for Macquarie Ward, and being conscious of your ability to fill the office with credit to yourself, and advantage to the Citizens, we do hereby request you will be pleased to announce your intention publicly, in one or more of the newspapers, until the day of Election.

W. C. Harvie	Robert Porter
Henry Johnson	F. Peterson
T. W. Bowden	John Walker
George Wilkie	Thomas Peate
John Forrester	Thos. R. Whittell
John Stewart	D. R. Shearer, surgeon
Joseph Sly	Richard Winnett
Charles Martyn	P. N. Russell
Charles H. Chambers	Thomas Wiseman
Samuel Scrase	John Hill, jun.
Joseph Turner	James Turner, King-st.
John Curran	Andrew Lenehan
James Browne	Henry Brown
James Waller	Henry Fowler
H. L. Miller	James Smith
Aloes Hoch	K. Cannan, surgeon
W. W. Castle	James Wade
George Bennett, surgeon	

To the Electors of Phillip's Ward, City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—I trust you will not consider it presumptuous on my part to appear in the field so late in the day, as a candidate for your suffrages in the election of City Councillors.

The only reason I have for so doing is, that I cannot see four unexceptionable candidates at present offering themselves—men uninfluenced by party or personal interests. For my own part, I am neither a GAS PROPRIETOR or a BUILDER; I therefore cannot have any interest in forwarding the views of the Gas Company, or promoting the building of drains, or the raising and expenditure of large sums of money to advance the interests of either of these classes of the people; but, Gentlemen, I am a large proprietor of houses, and pay a large rent for the occupation of premises in your ward. It will therefore be the interests of the whole people that I will have to represent—with the security of my own property, and the rent I have to pay, for well representing it.

Having gone thus far in proposing myself, it only remains for me to add, that I shall not attempt to bolster up my pretensions to office by a long list of pledges from the Electors—pledges which, in my opinion, should not be looked upon in any other light than the honest expressions of opinion given by the Electors at the time, and binding upon them only so long as they should see no just cause for changing them: an opinion in which I am borne out by a favourite candidate.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
HENRY SMITHERS HAYES.
Brisbane Steam Mills,

Parramatta-street, October 20. 5644

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE, Manager.

No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

BOURKE WARD.
To John Hosking, Esq., Pitt-street.

SIR,—Feeling an anxious desire that the Representatives of our Ward in Common Council should be men qualified by their intelligence and integrity to undertake the responsible duties attached to the office, we request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for Bourke Ward.

We remain, Sir,

James Norton	Henry Fisher
J. N. M'Intosh	Richard Dawson
Robert Owen	James Milsom, Jun.
Thomas Burdekin	Robert Campbell, Jun., George-street
Thomas Gore	
William Bland	William Knight
P. W. Flower	G. R. Nichols
William Hirst	Edward Cory
William Abercrombie	Joseph Steel
Henry Fisher	Ross Donnelly
M. M. Cohen	Archibald Michie
George Rowley	George Cooper Turner
Allan M'Gan	Edward Broadhurst
G. A. Lloyd	J. W. Brown
F. Gannon	G. C. Stewart
P. De Mestre	Anthony Hordern
William Cape	W. G. A. Fitzhardinge
J. H. Challis	C. F. Warne
Saul Lyons	Archibald Campbell
Charles Newton	William Foster
John Connell	E. H. Pollard
Ambrose Foss	William Hunter
S. A. Bryant	W. Woolcott
G. K. Holden	F. B. Carrick
John Morris	R. G. Dunlop
Meadows Brownrigg	Stephen Greenhill
Lewis Leon	William Drake
Henry Francis	Thomas Callaghan
William Thurlow	Richard Peek
George Yarnton	David Peden
Thomas C. Breillat	John Solomon
Hercules Watt	Daniel [illegible]
J. R. Young	Joseph Walford
Ranulph Dacre	James Hume
Edward Salamon	George Moss
William Brown	Thomas Forster
James Tegg	Samuel Kemp
Francis Ellard	James Gillespie
Daniel Hollroe	Charles Wright
Thomas Baker	John Wright
W. H. Aldis	Thomas Rice
Lewis Cohen	William Hayes
John Harris	C. J. Raynor
Joseph Hanson	Richard Allen
Morris Castle	Samuel Evans
George Hanson	George Clarke
J. B. Metcalfe	— Wallis, senr.
Alexander M'Lean	James Lake
H. O'Flaherty	James Leak
Alexander Smith	Israel Solomon
Robert Andrews	J. J. Byles
John Moses	H. Kerrison James
J. H. Scrutton	W. Patterson
A. Moses	W. Ellis
George Thornton	Wm. Baker
Thomas Davis	G. L. Poignand
William Todd	Charles Wood
A. Watson	Thomas Wood
William Patterson	J. L. Drew
D. Henderson	Joseph Strong
Daniel Ryan	George Fitchett
William Turley	William Gil
John Wenham	Robert Bicknell
Richard Driver	Richard Leftwitch
Benjamin Hopkins	J. W. Roach
John Lloyd Smith	James Maclehose
George Kent	Charles Kemp
Thomas Clancey	John Fairfax
Benjamin Price	Patrick Matthew
William Patten	R. Selkrig
Francis Kelk	Raphael Clint
R. T. Platt	Emanuel Moses
V. Puzey	N. P. Blundell
R. Russell	Charles Penny
John Russell	A. M'Cann
Charles Turner	Patrick O. Murphy
James Gannon	George Venables
Nicholas D. Stenhouse	Thomas Smith
John Williams	John Isaacs
Simeon Lear	William Baker
William Elkins	

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot but express myself much flattered by the requisition which has been presented to me, signed by so numerous and highly respectable a body of Electors to put myself in nomination as a Candidate to become one of your Representatives in Common Council for Bourke Ward. I cheerfully respond to this call of my fellow-citizens, begging to assure them that in the event of my election I shall at all times be found both ready and willing to give the utmost attention to the responsible duties attached to the office, having individual and family interests in conjunction with those of the public, to induce my best exertions in giving effect, usefulness, and public satisfaction, to our municipal affairs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN HOSKING.

Sydney, October 1st. 561

To the Electors of Phillip Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of a report having been spread that I had retired my name from the list of candidates for the office of Councillor in your ward, I consider it my duty to inform you most positively the aforesaid report is false, and could only have been circulated to injure my cause. In conclusion, I beg to say, that in consequence of having received my nomination as a candidate for the office of one of your City Councillors at a *public meeting*, it is not my intention to withdraw myself from your support, which I now most earnestly solicit, with the unqualified assurance, that in the event of being elected, I will at all times endeavour to discharge the duties required with every care and attention to your interests.

JOHN BLACKMAN.

Campbell-street, October 24. 5819

To be raffled for at Mr. Aldis's, and to be seen there.
EX *WARLOCK*.

TWO splendid MARINE PAINTINGS, by Lynn.

A View of Greenwich Hospital, high water, City White Bait Party, four feet eight inches by three feet two inches, value Thirty Guineas.

The *Barham* and *Pique*, Frigates, to the eastward of Gibraltar, four feet seven inches by three feet, value Thirty Guineas.

The Raffle to consist of sixty members at £1 1s. each, to be thrown for so soon as the list is filled up. The highest and lowest number each to have one of the paintings, the highest to have the the first choice.

October 12. 5194

Union Bank of Australia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills at thirty day's sight, on the London Board of Directors of this Bank, will be issued at 1½ per cent. premium.

JAMES SEA, Manager.

Sydney, October 26. 5912

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills on the Court of Directors, London, will be issued at 1½ per cent., premium.

CHARLES FALCONER, Manager.

Sydney, October 27. 5908

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Elections taking place on Tuesday next, 1st November, the meeting of Shareholders belonging to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company advertised to take place on that day stands postponed till the following day, Wednesday, 2nd November, at three o'clock P.M.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

October 26. 5917

Notice of Removal.

MRS. HOBBS begs to inform the ladies of the colony that she has removed her Stay, Corset, and Belt Establishment from Hunter-street to her new residence in George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.

Rooms to let for offices.

October 24. 5805

A CARD.

A LADY who has engaged the first masters for the education of her daughters, will be happy to receive into her family four young ladies to be educated with her children.

Parents desirous of securing the advantages of a private tuition for their children, will find on application that the high respectability of the lady thus advertising is such as to guarantee a finished education for their children, as well as to secure for them a home where their comfort, manners, and morals, will be studied and promoted with the most affectionate solicitude. Address M. B., *Herald* Office (post-paid).

Sydney, October 17. 5531

WOOL WAREHOUSEMEN.

GEORGE E. BROWNE AND CO., Bonded and Colonial Wool Warehouses, 137, Upper Thames-street. London. 5250

Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Berrima.

THE Proprietor having completed an extensive addition to his building, and fitted it up in a convenient and comfortable style, he hopes for a continuance of the public favour so liberally bestowed on him during the last six years, for which he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen and travellers to and from Port Phillip and the surrounding districts, whose comfort and patronage it shall be his constant study to preserve.

The Mails start from his house every morning precisely at 6 o'clock, for Goulburn, Yass, &c., &c., and also for Campbelltown and Sydney. He begs further to announce, that he has determined on starting a four-horse coach in a repectable and comfortable style, with careful drivers, at very reduced fares, as will be seen by the following list, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
From Sydney to Yass	4	4	0
From ditto to Goulburn	3	0	0
From ditto to Berrima	1	14	0
From Campbelltown to Yass ..	3	18	0
From Campbelltown to Goulburn	2	12	0
From Campbelltown to Berrima	1	6	0

N. B.—Booking Offices, Talbot Inn, George-street, Sydney; Hurley's Hotel; Mr. White's Mail Coach Office, Church street, Goulburn; and at the Mail Coach Hotel, Berrima.

M. DOYLE.

13th October, 1842.

PARRAMATTA.

C. W. ROWLING, Chemist, Druggist, and Grocer, begs to inform the inhabitants of Parramatta and its vicinity that he has purchased from the Trustees of Dr. Rutter, the Chemicals, Drugs, &c., &c., comprising the stock-in-trade of that old established business, formerly known as Dr. Loane's, to which he has added a valuable stock of family Groceries, which he is determined to sell at a low figure for cash only. C. W. R. has also received from the first sources, a general assortment of ground and dry colours, raw and boiled linseed oil, turpentine, varnishes, painters' brushes and brushes of all kinds, which he offers to the trade at very reduced prices.

The stock of Perfumery will be found very select, including the most refreshing bouquets, and esprits, lavenders, veritable eau de cologne, odoriferous oils, Rowland's genuine macassar oils, bears grease, Bristow's celebrated cold cream, Windsor soaps, violet hair powder, pastiles, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes, rack and small tooth combs, tortoiseshell side combs, &c., &c.

Hockin's patent Seidlitz powders, Robinson's groats, &c., &c., Fine Narbonne honey.

Sperm oil of the finest quality, lamp wicks and cottons.

Cigars, Tobacco, and snuffs, soda water and lemonade.

N.B.—Physicians' prescriptions accurately dispensed: cupping, bleeding, and teeth extracted. 5767

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

THE whole of the well selected Stock in Trade of Street and Beaumont, consisting of Jewellery, watches, plate, plated ware, nautical, mathematical, and Trigonometrical instruments, Chronometers, &c., &c., are now offered for sale at cost prices, as the premises must be cleared by the 18th November next. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

N. B.—The lease of the premises, and the fixtures to be disposed of.

61. George-street, October 24. 5731

THE COLONIAL FEVER.

THE undersigned begs to state, that during the progress of the existing commercial epidemic, he thought it prudent to retire from the sphere of contagion—that seeing its worst agonies are past the climax, and the period of convalescence arrived, he will resume business in the old way, in Hunter-street, after the 26th of October.

The undersigned feels it incumbent upon him to acknowledge, with a sense of gratitude, the favours of those persons who have at some inconvenience of approach continued their patronage at his present place of business, and will conclude with an assurance that no exertions will be spared at the new establishment, to ensure the

"Quid pro quo," or
"A Rowland for an Oliver"

to those who may favour him with their patronage; or their spite.

R. CLINT,
Engraver in General,
Lithographer and Draftsman,

5708 Hunter-street.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having engaged a foreman moulder, and assistants of first-rate abilities, lately arrived in the colony from one of the largest establishments in Manchester, he is now enabled to manufacture Iron, and Brass Castings of any magnitude, and second to none in the colony, at the lowest possible rate. He is now manufacturing and has for sale

Crab winches, single, double, and treble purchases
Patent windlasses
Windlass frills and pauls
Patent pumps
Hause pipes, chain pipes
Cabouses of various sizes and patterns
Kitchen ranges, with or without ovens and boilers, made to any size, from new patterns adapted to the colony
Balcony, stair and tomb railing, of entirely new patterns, fitted up with promptitude and despatch
Composition rudder bands
Butt, bolt, spike, and sheathing nails, of all sizes
Bells of all sizes
Brass casting, and finishing in all its branches

P. N. RUSSELL.

P. S.—As he is now casting regularly three times a week, parties honouring him with their orders may depend upon their being performed with despatch.

P. N. R.

October 21. 563

EX "HARLEQUIN."

TEN cases super and shirting calicoes
Twenty cases prints, new styles
Two cases mousselines de laine
Two cases checked and striped muslins
Two cases checked muslin dresses
Three cases brown hollands
Two cases bedticks
One case white dimities
Two cases huckabacks and diapers
One case 8-4 damask linens
One case damask linen table cloths
One case coloured worsted and merino ditto ditto
One case military ducks
One case ditto drills
One case white Marseilles quiltings
Two cases white and drab moleskins
Six cases white and coloured lenos.

PITE & PRESTON,

5851 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

WHEAT, HAY, and POTATOES, ex *Union* and *Warlock* from Launceston, on Sale at the Stores of G. L. ROBINSON and CO.,

5506 44, Lower George-street.

MESSRS. PITE and PRESTON have received ex *Harlequin*, an extensive and choice selection of the undermentioned goods:

Rich chintz muslin dresses and Swiss printed jacconets of the newest styles
Chiné and chintz printed cambric ditto
Mousselines de laine of superior qualities and novel designs
Single and two coloured plate prints, various patterns and colours, warranted fast
Rich chintz print dresses in chiné, and a variety of new styles
Black and white and black and lavender muslins and prints for mourning
Checked jacconet, mull, and book muslin dresses, with damask satin flowers, &c., &c.
Fancy figured stripe and small check muslins
Seven eights and nine-eights Navy blue prints
Nine eights regatta shirtings
Damask linen table covers, from one and a-half to six yards long
Eight quarter and ten-quarter damask diapers in the piece
One case eight quarter damask linens
Seven-eights bleached huckabacks and diapers
Seven eights medical Rubbers, extra stout
Russia towelling, fork linen and crash
Seven-eights bleached linen, dowlasses and grass cloths
Coloured cotton and worsted damask table covers, all sizes
Blue, crimson, green, and drab damask merino covers, all sizes
Four-quarter and nine-eights super and shirting calicoes
Five-quarter, six-quarter, eight-quarter, and ten-tenths calico shirtings
Unbleached calicoes, all prices and widths
Cotton, union, and linen bedticks
Four-quarter undressed hollands
Four-quarter dressed and black hollands
Thirty, forty, forty-five, and fifty-inch, cream and white window hollands
Seven eighths white jeans and satteens
Seven eighths nankeens and grandrills
Hair, cord, and furniture domestics
White military ducks and drills, very superior
White Marseilles and damask quiltings for gentlemen's vests, quite new styles
White and drab cotton cords, &c., &c.

Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

P. and P. would particularly invite the ladies of Sydney, country storekeepers, and the public generally, to inspect this shipment of goods, which, with the extensive assortment that previously constituted their stock, will be offered at such low prices as they trust will in all cases meet the approbation of purchasers. 582

Port Wine of the Vintage, 1832.

JAMES MELVILLE has Twenty-five Cases of this Wine, famed in England for its purity and luscious qualities, and which was bottled for the private use of the late firm of Melville and Andrews. It is a wine fully equal to any in the colony, and fit for gentlemen wishing a real genuine good port, it is still in bond and will be sold, duty paid, at 42s. per dozen by the case.

Likewise about twenty boxes of Mouts Champagne, (not pink), to be sold at the same price in consequence of the dissolution. No. 39, Pitt street.

September 11. 5788

On Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned.

PRIME IRISH PORK, in barrels, of the celebrated brands.—Cummins, Shaw, and Buffield, Gould, Morgan, &c.

Iron of all sizes, flat, round, and square.

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 24th September. 4261

ON SALE by the Undersigned, at Wilkie's Stores, George-street, opposite the Police Office

Twankay Tea in matted packages
Hyson Skin Teas in chests, halves, and quarters, } Ex *Australasian Packet*, *Terror*, and *Ann Gales*.
Hyson, Souchong, and Pouchong Teas in boxes
Manila, Java, and Siam Sugars
Colonial and double refined English Loaf Sugar
Currants and Raisins in boxes
Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine
Hawes' Liverpool Soap
Pickles, Mustard, and Vinegar
Oatmeal, Flour, and Bran
Irish, Hambro' and American Pork
Negrohead Tobacco, in and out of bond
Rum, Gin, and Brandy, in hogsheads and puncheons
Harper's Port Wine in three dozen cases
Sherry Wine, in wood and bottle
Harper's and Batson's Ale and Porter

T. W. CAMPBELL.

George-street, opposite the Police Office. 5742

ARSENIC.

JUST RECEIVED, and on Sale by the undersigned, in any quantity.

J. S. NORRIE,
Wholesale Druggist,

560 King-street.

Pig Iron, and half-inch Cut Deals.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, Fifty tons Pig Iron
Three hundred and fifty Deals, in half-inch boards

ALSO,

Stout Twilled Woolpacks, Bagging, Bleached Canvas, Sewing Twine, and Europe Cordage, &c.

A. and S. LYONS.

5381 Pitt-street.

Cordage, Blocks, Anchors, and Chains.

THE Undersigned has for sale, an invoice of about five tons of Frost's Europe Rope, Built Blocks, with Anchors, Small Kedges, Chains, and Hawse Pipes to fit. Particulars can be had at Waterloo Warehouse, or at his residence, Cumberland-street North.

5763 THOMAS HYNDES.

BOAT KNEES.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Three Hundred and fifty superior Boat Knees.

J. THOM.

Thom's Wharf, October 22. 5699

To Architects and Builders.

THE Contractor for the ROACH LIME from the works at Port Macquarie, notifies that it can now be supplied in any quantities, on application to his sole agent in Sydney.

GEORGE JARMAN,
Castlereagh-street,

4717 Between Park and Bathurst streets.

To Building Mechanics and Working Men.

SOME very superior Building Allotments to be sold on long credit, or in exchange for labour, or building materials.—For particulars, apply to Mr. John Fred. Hilly, Architect and Surveyor, (at Norrie's) King-street, Sydney.

ON SALE.

TWO Allotments of Land in the flourishing Township of New Bristol, desirably situated, and commanding a waterside frontage of some extent, being allotments Nos. 5 and 6 in section No. 22. A plan may be seen, and further particulars and terms learnt on application to C. THORNE and CO.

5617 Lower George-street, late *Monitor* Office.

To be Sold by Private Contract

For particulars, apply to Mr. George Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Peel, in the county of Westmoreland, in the Colony of New South Wales, situated within about five or six miles of the Township of Bathurst, containing about six hundred acres more or less, being the eastern part of George Bayley's Grant, of one thousand acres at Winburndall; bounded on the west by the western division of the same Grant bearing north one hundred and ten chains or thereabouts, commencing on Winburndall Creek on the north by a line east forty-four chains, on the east by a line south one hundred and sixty-eight chains, to the Winburndall Creek, and on the south by that Creek. 5791

FOR SALE OR LEASE

A HOUSE near Garry-Owen, consisting of four sitting rooms, six bed-rooms, housekeeper's room, house-closet and store, wine cellar, butler's pantry, kitchen and back hall, coach-house and stables, together with three acres of land cleared and fenced. There is abundance of water on the ground. The house is completed, and possession can be given immediately.

It is about half an hour's drive from Sydney and adjoins the noted seats of Captain Perry, J. R. Brenan, H. W. Mackenzie, and James Norton, Esquires.

☞ Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 10 per cent., or the whole property may be taken on lease for three years.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stubbs, Mart, King-street. 5067

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the following number and description of Sheep:—

492 full mouthed Ewes
468 ditto ditto ditto
483 ditto ditto ditto
492 ditto ditto ditto with Lambs
633 Maiden Ewes, eighteen months old
108 Saxon Merino Rams.

2666

The proprietor, William Cox, Esq., of Hobartville, wishing to reduce the number of his sheep, offers the above valuable Flocks for sale; they are bred from pure Saxon and Lord Western's Merino Rams. The carcass is of good size and shape, the wool fine, and of good length, and delicately soft and elastic; and close in the pile, so much valued by manufacturers.

The sheep are warranted clean, and never have had the scab, catarrh, or other disease; will remain open for purchase until the end of the year; after which time, should no eligible offer be made, will be sold at Public Auction, in Maitland, in January or February next. Every information can be obtained from William Cox, junior, Esq., Wybong, Hunter River, where the sheep are depasturing.

Hobartville, October 18. 5647

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, about three hundred head of Cattle, and two thousand and twenty Sheep, in the Wellington district, of the following description, namely:—

SHEEP.

450 Maiden Ewes
436 Three and four years old
350 Four and five ditto
514 Twelve months old, mixed sexes
250 Wethers, two years old
20 Rams

Total 2,020, more or less.

The above Sheep are warranted sound and clean, are of superior breed, and have never been diseased.

CATTLE.

Bullocks 40 Three years and upwards
Cows 110
Heifers 70
Steers 80

300 Head, more or less.

All Calves under six months old given in.

With the above Stock will be transferred well known stations on the Macquarie River, distance about thirty miles from Wellington; on the head station is a good substantial Cottage, with Garden in front; also, a Paddock, Overseer's Hut, Kitchen, Store, Men's Huts, and Stock-yard, together with an excellent Wool shed lately put up; there are five or six out Sheep stations, with Huts, &c. On the Cattle station is a good substantial Stock-yard, with Milking-yards, Stockman's Hut, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street.

Terms of sale—Three, six, nine, and twelve months' bills, without interest, with immediate delivery and possession. 1360

Pair of grey Carriage Horses.

FOR SALE, cheap, the property of a Lady, having no further use for them, they are accustomed to run together in double harness, tandem, or saddle, one has been in a cart at times, they are on their way down from Liverpool Plains, and will be in Sydney next week; the person having them for sale, would have no objection to take part in property, or other stock, or in bills. For further particulars, enquire at Mr. J. Richards's, White Horse, George-street, Sydney. 5822

BATHURST.

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL, delivered at their Stores, Bathurst or Sydney, FOR CASH.

SYER BROTHERS.

P. S. For sale, a quantity of Woolpacks, and Wilkinson's Sheep-shears. 5587

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, & Co.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,

3100 Fort-street.

To Plasterers.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, where the specification may be seen, for the plasterers' work required towards the finishing of the Sydney Synagogue, York-street.

JAMES HUME,
10, King-street.

October 25. 5833

NOTICE.
TO MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

THE Trustees of Street and Beaumont do hereby guarantee the safe return of all chronometers left to be rated, or watches, jewellery, &c., left for repairs with them.

62, George-street, October 24. 573[illegible]

NOTICE.
SMITHFIELD FAIR.

IN consequence of the coming Election in Sydney, on Tuesday, the 1st November, the FAIR will not be held until TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next. 5855

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day removed to Mr. Wilkies' store, opposite the Police Office.

T. W. CAMPBELL.

George-street, 24th October. 574[illegible]

James Rayner, late of the Township of [illegible] & County of Roxburgh, Yeoman.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any claim upon, the estate of the said James Rayner, are requested forthwith to send the amount, and full particulars thereof to me, in order that proper acquittances for the former may be prepared, and that the propriety of the latter may be examined and considered, and in default thereof, all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Any person giving to me any information, so as to discover any at present unknown property belonging to the said estate will be liberally rewarded by the executors.

GILBERT WRIGHT,
Solicitor to the Executors.

Bathurst, October 21. 57[illegible]

In the Estate of Edwin Augustus [illegible]

THE creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent are requested to attend a meeting at my office, on Friday next, at 2 P.M., to take into consideration matters connected with the above Estate.

R. J. WANT.

October 25. 5[illegible]

"PACKET."

ALL claims against the above vessel, are requested to be sent in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned, on or before Friday the 28th instant.

CAMPBELL, HILL, and CO.,

5920 Jamison-street.

LOST.

ON Wednesday evening, between Hunter and Macquarie streets, a small gold brooch, containing light brown hair; whoever will bring the same to W. H. Chapman, will be rewarded.

Church Hill, October 20. 56[illegible]

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521755

NOTICE.

THE Accounts due to the *Sydney Morning Herald* up to the Quarter ending September 30, 1842, having been delivered. The Subscribers are respectfully requested to settle the same forthwith.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

CLEARANCES.

For the Bay of Islands, the barque *Magnet*, Captain M'Farlane, with cattle and sheep. Passenger—Mr. De Bois.

For Hobart Town and South Australia, the brig *Emma*, Captain Sproul, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Stanley, Dr. Bright, Mrs. Bright, four children and servant, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Stewson, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Macnamara, ., Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and Mr. Miles.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 27.—*Martha*, 121, Wells, from Newcastle, with coals; *Alfred*, 12, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with 400 feet timber; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, from Wollongong, with 40 trusses hay, &c.; *Lunar*, 165, Jones, from Newcastle, with coals; *Northumberland*, 17, Dennis, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 16 trusses hay, 28 bags maize, 20 bales wool, 140 sheepskins, 120 hides, &c.; *Bard's Legacy*, 33, Benton, from Wollongong, with 200 bags potatoes, 8000 feet timber, 1 ton bark.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 27.—*Rover*, 10, Thompson, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Star*, 12, Thompson, for Ulladulla, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Traveller's Bride*, 30, Settree, for the Paterson, in ballast; *Alfred*, 12, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Young Queen*, 31, Kaile, for the Paterson, with sundries; *Roubulla*, 16, Sullivan, for East Gosford, in ballast; *Jane Williams*, 33, Martin, for ——, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Newport Packet*, 14, Fairbank, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Jess*, 37, Bennett, for the M'Leay, with sundries; *Endeavour*, 16, Shakeshaft, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 13, Potts, for Broken Bay, in ballast.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR THIS COLONY.

FROM LONDON DIRECT.—*Giraffe*, 264, Moore, June 15. *Eden*, 420, Boyce, merchandise, June 14. *Caledonia*. *Samuel*. *John Woodhall*. *Posthumous*, Milner, June 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—*Alert*, 220.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.—*Falcon*, schooner, *Ocean*.

FROM HOBART TOWN.—*Marian Watson*, schooner. *Oratava*, schooner, Ellis.

FROM LAUNCESTON.—*Deborah*, schooner, *Socrates*, Grant.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—*Ariel*, Finlay, *Scotia*, schooner, Cook. *Susannah Ann*, schooner, Anderson. *Challenger*, schooner. *Brothers*, Bruce. *Eleanor*, brig. *Success*, schooner. *Catherine*, schooner, 160, Bannatyne. *Regia*, Kyle. *Guide*, brig. *Amwell*, Hessie. *Tobago*, Downes, sailed.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—*Alfred*, brig, 140, Grant.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.—*Argo*, brig, Billing. *Sarah Jane*, brig. *Faith*, schooner, Mattison.

FROM INDIAN ISLES.—*Cheerful*, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick. *Royal George*, 500, Richards. *Skern*, brig. *Rafaella*, 281, Tazel. *Louisa*, 300, Pallot. *Laura*, brig, Cochley. *Persian*, 347, Milligan. *Gulnare*, brig. *City of Aberdeen*, *Laurence*, *Porter*, *Exporter*, *Sir Edward Paget*.

FROM CALCUTTA.—*Adele Marquard*. *Duchess of Kent*.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—*Margaret*, brig M'Kinnon.

The *Colombian* has discharged the whole of her inward cargo, and will haul off from the wharf to-morow.

The *Caroline*, brig, has the chief part of her cargo on board, for Hobart Town, and will sail in a day or two.

The *Supply* is reported to leave for London, on Sunday next.

DIARY.

Memorandum for This Day.

October.		SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE. morn	even
28	FRIDAY	5 25	6 35	3 42	4 6

New Moon, Nov. 3, 12 m. past 2, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

THE prosecutions instituted at Bathurst, and at the late Criminal Sessions in Sydney, of persons who committed frauds in endeavouring to pass through the Insolvent Court, must have a beneficial effect, as three years' imprisonment is a punishment which will deter many persons from venturing into the Court, who would run the risk, if the sentences on those convicted of fraud had been less severe. The many creditors who have lost money by persons who have proceeded through the Court must also be gratified at perceiving that where fraud can be proved, punishment is sure to ensue. It will be remembered that there was a rumour some months since, that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL had determined to throw the burthen of prosecuting fraudulent insolvents upon the creditors, a report which we noticed in the *Herald*, and showed that such a course would be highly prejudicial to the interests of public justice; the learned gentleman caused the report to be contradicted, and we were glad to see that on the first opportunity he gave it a practical denial by filing informations, and proceeding against five or six fraudulent insolvents, three of whom were convicted; by this promptness we consider the ATTORNEY-GENERAL has laid the commercial community under considerable obligations.

We take this opportunity of drawing the attention of their Honors the JUDGES and the COMMISSIONER of the Insolvent Court, to the practice which prevails in the examinations before the COMMISSIONER, of introducing irrelevant matter, and making insinuations against the characters of absent parties. We do not know how this is to be avoided; but any one who reads the examinations, must be struck with the manner in which the commercial character of commercial men is traduced, when they are not present, and have no means of defending themselves. Several cases have come under our notice lately, where the first intimation that persons have had that their names had been introduced and their conduct discussed in the Insolvent Court, was by reading a report of the examination in the *Herald*. Every insolvent is naturally anxious to throw the blame of his insolvency from his own shoulders; but persons who are to be attacked, should certainly have some notice, so that they may defend themselves. We do not presume to be able to point out a proper remedy; but we call the attention of the authorities to what we cannot help thinking a great evil.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice STEPHEN.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. E. MANNING.

Mr. MICHIE applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the trustees of the above estate to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them, they not having complied with the provisions of the Insolvent Act, and more than six months having elapsed since they were appointed to the trust.

Rule *nisi* granted.

Before his Honor, and Assessors CHRISTIE and STEELE.

MACDERMOTT V. HUGHES.

This was an action brought by Mr. Henry Macdermott against Mr. John Terry Hughes, to recover three sums of money, alleged to be due to plaintiff by defendant. These sums were £204 18s. 6d.; £70, and £35. The defendant had paid £35 into Court; but denied that he was indebted in the remainder. It was proved that Mr. Macdermott had, at Hughes's request, paid to Mr. Rodd £70 for him, and that at the time he did so, Hughes admitted that he was also indebted to Macdermott in the sum of £204 18s. 6d., and interest thereon.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Michie for the defendant.

The assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, with interest on the sum of £204 18s. 6d., from 9th April to the present day, at the rate of 8 per cent., altogether £291 14s.

CONNELLY V. BOOTH.

This was an action brought by Patrick Connelly, an inmate of the Benevolent Asylum, against John Booth, publican, to recover £50, amount of a promissory note, alledged to have been received by Tooth for the plaintiff.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the plaintiff, stated the case as follows: a man named Hogan, had, it appeared, in 1837, taken away the wife of the plaintiff, and with her a mare and sum of money, about £30. The plaintiff and Hogan met afterwards in Tooth's house, and there, as he was instructed, a promissory note for £50 was given by Hogan for the mare and the money, and this promissory note was handed by the plaintiff to Booth for collection. A month after this the plaintiff went, in company with a man named Murray, whom he would call, to Booth's, and Booth said he had received the money, and would give it to the plaintiff if he would give him £5 for his trouble. This the plaintiff refused to do, and the money had never yet been paid.

The witness Murray was called, and swore positively to the circumstances above detailed. He was cross-examined at length by Mr. FOSTER, but adhered to his statement, adding, that on a subsequent occasion he had seen Booth, about twelve or eighteen months ago, when Booth said he had given the money back to Hogan; but that if Connelly would go before the Bishop, and swear that he was never married to the woman known as his wife, that he would be paid.

The defence was, that Mr. Booth had never received the money; and that the circumstances of the case were, that the money was intended to be applied to pay the passage money of Connelly to Ireland, the balance to be given to the captain to hand over to him. Connelly wanted to have the money, and to remain in the colony, and would not complete the arrangement; and that the note was destroyed at the time. It was further contended, that the man Murray was never present at all; but had been instructed in the story he had told, by Connelly.

The witness Hogan was called, and proved, so far as he could be understood, that the note had been torn up at the time, and that Booth had never had the money; and that he, Hogan, had never paid it. The witness was an old man, aged some sixty-five years, and it was scarcely possible to understand one word of what he said.

The only witness called was Pritchard, a convict in the service of Mr. Booth, who drew the note, and who swore that the man Murray was not present, and that the note was destroyed a short time afterwards by the woman Connelly.

Mr. BROADHURST replied, and Mr. Justice STEPHEN summed up at some length. The assessors returned a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the plaintiff had not made out his case.

Mr. FOSTER applied to his Honor to commit the witness Murray for perjury—Mr. Booth undertaking to prosecute.

His HONOR after consulting with the assessors, declined to do so.

M'EACHERN V. LISCOMBE.

This was an action brought by the proprietor of the late *Free Press*, against Mr. Liscombe, auctioneer, &c., of Bathurst, to recover the sum of £10, balance alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff, for advertising in the *Free Press* newspaper.

Mr. Fisher appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defence.

It appeared, that at the end of September, 1841, the plaintiff had furnished an account to Mr. Liscombe, amounting to £17 odd; this account Mr. Liscombe taxed down to £2 14s., the remainder, as he alleged, having been charged for advertisements which had either not been ordered, or had been allowed to run on in the paper much longer than wasi ntended or necessary. The sum of £2 14s. had been paid to the agent for the *Free Press* at Bathurst, and Mr. Liscombe had been credited with it by the plaintiff, and in the bill of particulars filed, the account was further reduced some £4 by the plaintiff himself.

A great deal of time was occupied in going into evidence as to the insertions of the advertisements, the nature of the orders, dummies, &c., and also as to the payment of the £2 14s., which had been received by the agent as payment in full.

The Assessors, after the case had been fully set before them by his Honor, returned a verdict for the defendant.

His HONOR stated, that if the verdict had gone the other way he should not have certified for the plaintiff's costs.

NORRIE V. HUSTLER.

In this case Mr. Norrie, of King-street, was plaintiff, and Mr. Hustler, Sheriff, defendant.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Lowe appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

The action was brought against the Sheriff to recover £37, the amount of an execution sued out against one John Seymour Thomas, since an insolvent, by the plaintiff, on the 7th April last, which execution had not been satisfied, but allowed to stand over until the 22nd June, when the defendant Thomas sequestrated. It was alleged, that the Sheriff, by his neglect, had caused the plaintiff to lose the amount of his judgment, which he might have recovered if the Sheriff had not delayed putting the execution into force, or after having seized goods under it, he had not delayed to sell, so that the defendant Thomas was enabled to sequestrate.

The defence was, that the Sheriff had acted with leave and license of the plaintiff, and it was contended also, that no damage had been suffered from the delay, as Thomas was prepared to sequestrate immediately after the judgment had been obtained against him, and would have done so at any time that the execution had been attempted to be put in force, as he eventually did on the 22nd June.

It was proved that the defendant Thomas's assets, as by his schedule, amounted to £35, his debts to £357; but that he was in possession of these assets at the time the judgment was obtained against him, and that he did not file his schedule until the 22nd June, long after the writ which had been taken out against him became returnable.

The arguments of Counsel occupied a very considerable time; and the Assessors, after His Honor had summed up, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £35

The Court did not close until 7 o'clock, still leaving some cases undisposed of, which stand over until Monday.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this day, when their Honors will sit in banco.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

Before Sir JAMES DOWLING, Knight, Chief Justice.

CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTEES.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved that the election of the following trustees be confirmed, which was ordered.

Insolvents.	*Trustees.*
James Bicknell	Jeremiah Leasham
Benjamin Cox	James Solomon
Thomas Fletcher	James Solomon
Edward Williams	F. G. Johnson
George Blackman	F. G. Johnson
Street and Beaumont	E. Salamon and H. Phillips
Mary Allse Gale	Walter Gray
Thomas Sydney Hall	Walter Gray
John Adam Pearson	Joseph M'Kenna,

The CHIEF COMMISSIONERS having moved that the appointments of the following provisional trustees be confirmed, the same were ordered:

Estates.	*Provisional Trustees.*
Thomas Jones	Walter Gray
James Nowlan	Thomas Smith
William Mayburg	Joseph M'Kenna
Thomas Nalder	R. T. Platt
Matthew Nunan	R. T. Platt
Charles Evans	Michael Gannon
Eliza Metcalf	Alexander Rollason
Matthew Clarke	John Ainsworth
Bastian and Stokes	John Ainsworth

SEQUESTRATION TO BE SUPERSEDED.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER informed the Court, that he had been requested to move the Court that the estate of James Bradley be released from sequestration, as there had been a meeting legally convened and held at Parramatta, for the purpose of deciding on an offer for a composition, when the same had been agreed to, and all the other steps required by the act had been gone through, that instead of each creditor present having signified his acceptance of the term of composition, by signing the same, the only name affixed to the application, which he held in his hand, was that of the chairman who had presided at the meeting.

Mr. OGLE, who appeared in support of the application, read an affidavit by the insolvent, which stated that the offer had been made and accepted, and ascribed the non-signature by the creditors, to a mistake which the meeting had laboured under, viz., that it was sufficient to have the signatures of the Chairman affixed to the application.

The COURT, on referring to the Act, considered that it was imperative, in regard to the signature of the creditors being affixed; at the same time his HONOR adjourned the further hearing of the application till next Thursday, in order to allow time to obtain the necessary signatures, and stated, that it was in mercy to the insolvent himself that the signatures of the creditors individually were required, as they, after signing, could not retract, which otherwise they might do.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The CHIEF-COMMISSIONER moved that certificates of discharge be issued to the following persons, who had complied with the Act, viz.:—

William Carter, late of Lower George-street, now of Wentworth-place, ship-chandler.

John Korff, senior, of Balmain, ship-builder.

James O'Neil, of Canterbury, near Sydney, plasterer.

A plan of distribution, enabling the Trustees to pay a first dividend of five shillings in the pound on all claims proved, was, on the motion of the CHIEF-COMMISSIONER approved of; after which the Court was adjourned till next Thursday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Longmore, a third meeting: the estate of H. Doyle, £3 10s.; the trustee of John South, £38 13s. 11d.

In the estate of Charles Croaker, a third meeting: J. S. Hanson, £426.

In the estate of Robert Dawson, an adjourned meeting: F. Ebsworth, £20; Richard Windeyer, £60 2s. 5d.; F. Mitchell and Co., £284 18s. 6d.; Edye Manning, £85 6s. 2d.; R. Leftwich, £10 4s. 6d.; J. Armstrong, £571 12s. 4d.; W. Ellis, £4 9s. 7d. The following claims were not allowed: G. M'Leod, £1099 6s. 6d.; John Kiddell, £606 5s. 6d.; Ann Maria Dawson, £493 1s. 2d. The meeting allowed this insolvent his furniture, wearing apparel, with a horse and cart.

In the estate of Andrew Pilmor William, a single meeting: Mark Hillas (rent) £14; J. Walford, £27 14s. 8d.; Thomas Broughton, £4; George Evans, £18 7s.

In the estate of James Riley, a single meeting: Joseph Sly, £48 6s. 1d.; Henry Hollinshed, £32 7s. 6d.; William Brady, £404; Peter Favanc, £16 2s. 6d.

NEW INSOLVENT.—John Augustus Hunter, late of Morpeth, Hunter's River, now of Sussex-street, Sydney, builder, filed his schedule yesterday.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.—Meetings will be held in the following estates, at the subjoined hours: John Miller, a third meeting, at ten o'clock; Jeremiah Luidi Jones, a third meeting, at half-past ten; Frederick Forrester, a first meeting, at eleven; Georgiana Kinnear, an adjourned second meeting, at eleven; Rees Jones, an adjourned meeting, at one; Thomas Nalder, a first meeting, at two; James Nowlan, a first meeting, at half-past two; Edward Jeffrey, a first meeting, at three.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.—Meetings in the following estates will be held to-morrow: John Cameron, an adjourned meeting, at ten o'clock; George Tempest Hicks, a special meeting at noon.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.

MR. JOHNSON'S SECOND LECTURE ON MUSIC.

ON Wednesday evening, Mr. Johnson delivered his second lecture on Music, at the St. James's Grammar School Phillip-street.

Counterpoint, or the art of writing in parts, was an advance which had done more towards giving to music the dignity of a science, than either the invention of instruments or notation: for, although without their aid no music of scientific character could exist, they, by themselves, were capable of producing only very meagre effects. It required the aid of harmonical combination to give to the art the magnificence and grandeur which was its most noble attribute. It was wonderful that, when it had become the practice to unite the performance on several instruments, and when immense congregations of singers and players joined in concert, that no accidental striking together of concords should have led to such research as would have resulted in a system of harmonic combination, long before such discovery took place. Some asserted, that the Greeks were acquainted with counterpoint; while others contended, that till the time of Guido, it was unknown. He did not, however, think, from all that could be gathered upon the subject, that the Greeks had any other idea upon the subject than, perhaps, doubling the parts an octave, or perhaps a fifteenth higher, according to the nature of the instrument used, or of the voice accompanying the instrument. Dr. Burney visited Italy, and consulted all that could afford information upon the subject, and stated, that in the manuscript missals, rituals, graduals, psalters, and antiphonaries, of any of the great libraries, not the slightest trace of counterpoint was to be found. Previous to the time of Guido, who flourished in the 11th century, descant, which consisted of an under-part, called organum, sung to the plain melody, was practised; but the barbarous di≤sonances which by it were tolerated, rendered such an addition anything but an improvement. For instance, this under-part proceeded in successive intervals of the fourth with the melody. As it was allowed to double this part an octave higher, it produced a succession of fifths, the most unbearable progression to a refined ear that could be imagined. For the next three or four centuries, but little progress was made in the art of counterpoint. Music, at this time, was cultivated almost exclusively by churchmen, who were much opposed to anything having the appearance of change or innovation. Counterpoint, nevertheless, continued to advance. Franco introduced new concords, and gave rules as to their use; but even with his improvements, the art was in an imperfect state. From his time, however, improvements continued to be made; the system was now established on fixed principles; and a science, more interesting than those who had only viewed it in a superficial manner were inclined to acknowledge, had been the result.

Until the time of the ancient Greeks, music could not be said to have possessed a history. It was true, that there were records of its existence in the first ages of the world; that by Noah it was in all probability preserved to the world after the flood; that by the Phœnicians and Egyptians that knowledge and improvements were communicated to the Hebrews and Greeks, but what that knowledge was, could not be ascertained. The Greeks were an essentially musical people, and held the cultivation of the art as of great national importance. Their senators did not scorn to legislate upon the subject; and in their schemes of education music formed no inconsiderable part. The scales or genera used by the Greeks were three, the diatonic, the chromatic, and the enharmonic. In the first of these, the diatonic, the progression consisted of a semitone and two whole tones,—as from B flat to C flat, the semitone C flat to D, one whole tone, D to E another whole tone, forming what was termed the tetrachord. The union of two of these tetrachords disjunct, formed our diatonic octave. The chromatic differed from ours of that name, as we used a continued series of semitones, while theirs proceeded by two semitones and a minor third. The enharmonic was a scale of little practical use to us, few of our instruments being so constructed as to express the diesis or quarter tone,—it consisted, however, of two quarter tones and a major third. These three scales united made a fourth or mixed genus, and out of it their modes, grave, middle, and acute, were formed,—the gravity or cheerfulness depending upon its locality in the compass of this genus, which comprised three octaves and a tone. With the Romans, as with the Greeks, music was held in high estimation. It was largely used in the celebration of religious rites, and also in connexion with the drama, and as a fashionable accomplishment. They were principally indebted to the Greeks, as the Greeks were to the Egyptians, for the improvement of their taste. They had, however, a music of their own; coarse and rude it might have been, but still entitling them to be considered as possessing a national music. Rome, from her rude beginning and mere military genius, after a time emulated the Greeks, and established public institutions for the advancement of poetry and music, and by the time of Augustus, their literature was as splendid as their military achievements. After this time a false taste was cultivated, and the effeminate luxury of the Asiatics was substituted for manly refinement. Music became puerile and voluptuous, and was made subservient to the gross passions and sensual appetite of the times. Music having ceased to receive the patronage of the mighty among the Romans, took refuge with the early Christians, by them it was used to solace their wearied spirits under the almost unceasing persecution of their heathen masters. To caves in the rocks, holes in the earth, and almost impenetrable parts did these early professors of our holy faith retire to exercise religious rites. Under these circumstances, music as a science could not be expected to make any progress. In the few intervals from active persecution which they enjoyed, it formed a conspicuous feature in their services. The melodies used in the Church appeared to have been very simple, the whole congregation joining in them without previous teaching. In the time of Constantine music began to be studied with reference to its applications to the Church, and at the Council of Laodicea, a canon was issued, directing that none but the canons who sang out of parchment books should be allowed to sing in the church. It was supposed by some writers, that organs were not introduced into churches till about the year 670, though Dr. Busby said that they must have been in use in the time of Julian the Apostate, who flourished in the 4th century.

The lecturer said, he had not intended to have discontinued his subject here; but having been too much pressed for time to proceed further, he must defer the resumption of it to some future time.

THE OXFORD TRACTS.—The interest excited in England by the publication at Oxford of a series of tracts, principally on various points of Church discipline, is well known to have been very great, and we have at different times selected for our readers some of the best articles which have appeared on the subject in the English papers. In the fourth page of this day's *Herald* will be found a Charge delivered by the Bishop of Oxford in May last, which is regarded by the London journals as one of the most impartial expositions of the principles, commonly understood by the term Puseyism, which has been given by any person in authority, and is considered to be a great step towards setting the question at rest. It is well worthy of a careful perusal.

THEATRE.—Two of the performers who arrived by the *Trial* made their appearance at the Victoria last night. The character of *Ernestine*, in the SOMNAMBULIST, which was taken by Mrs. Torning, is one well known to play-goers as highly effective, with even a moderate degree of talent, and, consequently, the *debutante* succeeded in obtaining the plaudits of the audience; she will be a useful actress, but unless she improves considerably, will not lead on the Sydney stage. Mr. James possesses stage tact, and in the present state of the company will be an acquisition. Both of these performers laboured under the great disadvantage of playing to Mr. Grove, who read the character of *Rosambert*, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Knowles. Mr. Gibbes took his seat as leader of the orchestra, and one of the best judges of music in the colony pronounces him to be a good musician, and an excellent leader. The house was well attended.

NEW MUSIC.—"What is Love?" A very pretty ballad, a maiden composition, by Mr. J. Deane, published by Ellard. The poetry is by a gentleman, and of much the same order as the words of popular songs have been for some time past. The music, especially when regarded as a *coup d'essai*, is highly creditable to the talented young musician who composed it. The melody is very pretty, and well adapted; and if our estimation of colonial musical taste be correct, will become a great favorite. We have always looked upon Mr. J. Deane, Junior, as a musician of much promise, and are glad to be able to notice his first composition with the commendation that we feel is due to "What is Love."

MEDICAL.—Mr. Baker has just published a pocket edition of the New South Wales Medical Act, and appended to it a list of the legally qualified medical practitioners in the Colony.

MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—The half yearly meeting of the members of the Mutual Insurance Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the School of Arts, Mr. D. Jones in the Chair. From the report it appeared that the total amount insured in the Association is £410,465; that the amount of cash to the credit of the Association is £6,600; and the total amount of assets £7,509 14s. 2d. which is more than the one-and-a-half per cent required by the Act of Council. The report was adopted, and a vote recommending the Association to the public was passed unanimously. Mr. Sillitoe has resigned the situation of Actuary, and has been succeeded by Mr. Edward Hancock. The offices of the Association will be removed next week to the room over Mr. Ellard's music shop.

THE IMMIGRANT'S HOME.—This establishment was closed a few days since, after having been in existence twelve months. There were, doubtless, faults in some portions of its management; but it is admitted by all that Mrs. Chisholm is entitled to the thanks of the public, for the determined spirit in which she overcame the numerous difficulties, and the good which she effected.

THE LIBERALS.—We have long been anxious to find out the strength of that portion of the public which claims for itself the designation of liberal—and yesterday's *Australasian Chronicle* gives us the necessary information. It appears that a number of the friends of Mr. Duncan determined to give that gentleman a testimonial of their respect, for the manner in which he has conducted that "patriotic journal," and as the result of their determination, "the liberal portion of the inhabitants of New South Wales" have presented him with a gold watch. As a list of these liberal gentlemen was published in the papers, we find that the "liberal portion" is about one hundred strong. There may be persons who have not subscribed, who may perhaps think that they have some claim to be called liberal, but they are not enrolled in the glorious band who bought Mr. Duncan's watch, and therefore they do not belong to the "liberal portion."

COURTS MARTIAL.—A Garrison Court Martial was held in the Mess-room, on Saturday last, on Private Briggs of the 80th Regiment, charged with having, while attached to the party doing duty at the Parramatta Stockade, been a party to altering the record of the conviction of a man in the iron-gang, who was under sentence to be worked therein for three years, so as to make it appear that his sentence was only for one year. The Court having found the charge proven, after the proceedings had been approved of by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, was promulgated, and carried into effect yesterday, by Briggs receiving one hundred and fifty lashes in the rear of the Barracks.—A General Court Martial sat in the Mess-room, on Monday, for the trial of Private Underwood of the 28th Regiment, for having deserted. It appeared that the prisoner had been one of the party who ought to have left the colony with the main body of the regiment, he being then a sergeant, but through his connexion with some worthless female, he then deserted, was apprehended, tried, found guilty, reduced to the ranks, and imprisoned. When the last detachment left the colony under Ensign Webb, per the *Candahar*, Underwood was to have proceeded under his command, to join the Regiment, but again fell under the influence of the siren, who was then in gaol; he was absent until a few hours after the vessel sailed, when he returned to the barracks and gave himself up. The Court having found the charge proven, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the house of correction.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Birkett, a cabin passenger by the *Spartan*, appeared at the Water Police Office, yesterday, to answer a charge of assault on the high seas, preferred against him by Dr. Bright, who was also a passenger by the same vessel from England. It appeared that insulting language had been made use of on both sides, and the bench considered it of so frivolous a nature, that the defendant was merely sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling with costs.

APPRENTICES.—It appears from Wednesday's police lists, that not less than four apprentices were brought before the Court. Two of them, named Thomas Fish and Henry Shyne, in the employ of Mr. Thorne, cabinet-maker, Kent-street, it appears, pretended to go to bed at the usual hour with the rest of the family; the master some time afterwards discovered that their bed-room window was open, and on entering, the striplings were absent. The window was secured, and on their returning, having refused to account for their absence, they were given into custody. When brought before the Bench, the same sullenness was exhibited, and the elder one, Fish, had the audacity, when his master was giving evidence of their general bad conduct, to bawl out in open Court, "That's a lie." They were both remanded for sentence. John Donaldson, apprenticed last March to William Williams Witherington, boot and shoemaker, was afterwards placed at the bar, when his master deposed that Donaldson had repeatedly refused to clean his, witness's, shoes, or even to go for a little water, or in fact do anything except what he pleased, and had left his service when requested to do some trifling act connected with the house. The defendant admitted that he had left; but alleged as a justification of his conduct, that his master was not teaching him his business, but making him do other work. In order to disprove this statement, the master produced a boot and a shoe, which he deposed had been entirely made by the defendant; at the same time handing the same to the Bench for inspection. Mr. Windeyer considered, that instead of the complainant having neglected to instruct the defendant, he had taught him so much and so well, that he was desirous he should become a master on his own account. The Bench was about to sentence the defendant, when his master begged him off, in the hope that he would behave better for the time to come. The defendant having sullenly promised to do so, was informed that, whatever obedience he owed to his parents, he must, till the term of his apprenticeship was completed, yield to his master; he was to do whatever his master desired him; and there was no doubt but he would receive all proper instruction in return. If ever he was again brought before the Court, and found guilty of similar conduct, he might depend upon getting severely punished. The defendant then left the Court with his master, on which a man and a woman, who appeared to be the parents of the defendant, commenced both talking at once to the Bench in favour of the defendant, and seemed very much annoyed that the indentures had not been cancelled. Mr. Windeyer, having in the mean time left the Court, Mr. Stirling, the other magistrate, who had heard the case, after having told them not to annoy the Court, as the case had been already decided, informed them that they had their remedy for any personal grievances they might have against Mr. Witherington; but the boy being under indentures, must fulfil them. The other apprentice case was that of John Grounds, apprenticed to Mr. Walton, wheelwright, Brickfield-hill; this defendant is about seventeen or eighteen years of age, and has been repeatedly before the Court, and several times punished. The charge on which he is at present in custody is that of introducing a girl, apparently not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, into his bedroom, where the master surprised them both asleep in the morning. The case stands adjourned till to-day. It appears from the endorsements on Grounds' indentures, which were signed at Parramatta on the 3rd day of July, 1840, that he was brought before the Sydney Bench on the 23rd March, 1841, when, being convicted of having absented himself for nine months previous, he was sentenced to three months on the treadmill. He was again brought up on the 23rd April, 1842, on a charge of insubordination, and being convicted, was confined seven days in the cells. On the 27th of last August he was again brought before the Court, and convicted of refusing to work, and using obscene language, when he was again returned to the cells for fourteen days; and on the 13th September last, having been convicted of conspiring with some of his fellow-apprentices to compel his master to turn away the foreman, he was sentenced to be worked on the treadmill for one calendar month.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS, WEDNESDAY.—Frederick Hanson, who had been in custody since Monday, on suspicion of horse-stealing, having satisfied the court that he came by the horses honestly, was discharged. Three apprentices who were in custody for absenting themselves from their indented services, one was discharged, and two were remanded for sentence. Another apprentice, who had been charged with improper conduct, on his master's premises, as well as the girl who was with him when given into custody, were also both remanded. One man charged with being found on another person's premises, for an unlawful purpose, and two men charged with assault, were also both discharged. A carter paid 10s. 6d. for riding on his dray. Sarah Winterbottom having, on the preceding evening threatened to destroy herself with a knife, had been taken into custody for protection, was bound to be of good behaviour, herself in £10, and two sureties in £5 each. Another female was charged with being drunk, and assaulting a constable, while a third was in custody for drunkenness and soliciting men in the public streets: both having pleaded guilty of inebriety, and the graver charges not being pressed, they were, after paying each 5s., cautioned and discharged. John Matthews, in custody for perjury, is remanded till to-day, for the attendance of witnesses. The above fourteen cases were all which appeared on the list, excepting the cases remanded for a week, on Monday. The *Drunkards' List* contained twelve charges, two against females, and the remainder against men; one of the latter was discharged, and another got the choice of paying five shillings or of sitting three hours in the stocks; seven of the others had to make their election of going to the mill for twelve hours, or pay eleven shillings each; and Edward Dempsey having repeated convictions for drunkenness recorded against him, was ordered to pay one guinea, or be worked on the treadmill for one hundred and eight hours; Helen Brown who had been picked up on the preceding evening in the Police Office yard, with £11 10s. 2d. on her, was ordered to pay 11s. or go twenty-four hours to the cells; and Margaret Lynch having no cash to pay the guinea fine, was ordered to be confined in the cells for one hundred and ninety-two hours.

POLICE BUSINESS.—THURSDAY.—The general list contained in all fourteen charges, viz., two against draymen for riding on their drays, each was fined 12s. 6d.; two men charged with separate assaults, another, with disorderly conduct, and a female, who had been given in custody for stealing a cooper's plane, were all discharged; a man who had been taken on a warrant for absconding from his hired service was remanded, while another, charged with being drunk and assaulting Sergeant Billett of the police, was fined 5s. and discharged. Honora Fitzgerald, who had been lately tried for passing forged notes and discharged, was placed in the dock, for having obstructed a sentry, and being convicted was sent to gaol for twenty-one days. *Drunkards' List*.—Nine charges, viz., seven men and two females, Margaret Muir got twenty-four hours to the cells, and Johanna Dodds forty-eight hours to the same place; two men paid 11s. each; another was forwarded to the Water Police Court, two were sentenced each to twelve hours on the mill, John Byrne having offended four times, was sent forty-eight hours to the same place, and Francis Garney having completed his eight offence within the limited time, was ordered to grind for the public benefit for ninety-six hours.

TICKETS OF LEAVE CANCELLED.—The following prisoners of the Crown have had their tickets of leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names: William Andrews, per *St. Vincent*, for drunkenness and having been absent from his district; Maitland Bench. John Farrell, per *Calcutta*, for an indecent assault; Braidwood Bench. Lawrence Newsham, per *John Barry*, for being a disreputable character. Benjamin Waise, per *Lady Kennaway*, for prevarication in evidence; Picton Bench. John Wilmot, per *Planter*, for theft; Hyde Park Barrack Court.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

ILLAWARRA.

I RECEIVED a letter some time since from a benevolent and philanthropic lady, desiring to know "if immigrants with £20 or £30 capital could have land, and settle with advantage to themselves in this district." As my opinion is likely to be more generally useful, if at all, conveyed through the medium of your columns than in a private letter, my fair correspondent will, I am sure, excuse this mode of reply.

The sum of money dignified with the title of capital, is so very small, I should advise the immigrant to deposit it in the "Savings' Bank," go into service, if an agricultural labourer, in this district, for at least two years, and add his wages to that in bank; by this plan he will have saved money, increased his capital, and better still, he will have gained experience at the expense of others, worth five times the amount of his money, and without which the entire sum would be frittered away in learning at which end to commence, or being a "new chum" the friendly, and of course disinterested advice of the "old hands," would ease him of the greater portion in recommending him to buy this, that, and the other article, proclaimed as indispensable in the bush; then, there must be a treat, or a "ball," to pay his "footing," and if the immigrant be a soft-hearted Irishman and spiritously inclined, after the first half pint the purse opens with the heart, and the capital melts, until that which remains is not worth keeping; thus the unfortunate immigrant becomes the dupe of designing knaves, the consequence of his own inexperience, and he retires to his wretched home to eke out a miserable existence, until his few roods of praties, and the wee bit of corn comes round; in the mean time "the calf is eaten in the cow's belly," and at the end of twelve months, or probably two years' hard struggling, he enters into service, very unfitted for his task from the lazy and indolent habits he has contracted in his mock state of independence as his own master.

That land, and of the best quality for agriculture, can be had in this district, and probably with a better security of reaping a return than in any other part of the colony, there is now no doubt of; but £30 capital will never do, no, nor five times thirty, without experience; but I would, with your permission, treat this subject upon broader principles, especially as, at this moment, it is one of engrossing importance; the man who arrives in this country as a bounty immigrant, with thirty pounds in his pocket, and becomes a consumer of labour, even though it should be but that of his own body, is to all intents and purposes a dishonest man—he has robbed a poorer man of his place on ship board, and he deprives the colony of that labour for which it has paid so dearly.

I have long entertained an opinion—and being but an humble opinion, trust it will not be considered presumptuous—that emigration, wholly *free*, whether according to the Government or Bounty systems, is based upon erroneous, although charitable, principles, irrespective of the opportunities and inducements to the committal of fraud on the part of these £30 immigrants (many have much larger sums) and Emigration Agents, which this free emigration holds out; I have had Bounty immigrant labourers in my service who were obliged to pay £5 each to the Emigration Agent to secure them a passage, and good accommodation.

I am enabled from personal experience to state, that with few exceptions, the poorest man and family in Ireland is able to pay, or procure the payment of from £5 to £10, and those who are not of that class, can give or obtain from £20 to £30, and all who cannot, or who may not wish to ask a favour, would most willingly undertake to pay any reasonable sum from their wages in the colony; clerks and agents will no doubt at once exclaim against this, upon the plea of difficulty to collect those payments. It appears to me most simple. Let the employer pay the amount at the moment of engaging the immigrant, and receive in return a receipt from the agent, with the labourer's I. O. U. on the back of it, to be deducted from his wages. But then, another says, the amount, if for a family, may be the whole amount of his year's wages: so much the better, not only for the colony, but also for himself, as I presume he will not be expected to pay the whole amount of his passage money, he will have the next year's wages and twelve months' experience, with more industrious habits to commence upon, if he will, for himself. But I am inclined to think, that he will prefer remaining a third year in the service of his employers; and this is the point I wish to arrive at. The present mode of permitting a man to hire but for one year, that is, not obliging him to serve three years, is ruinous to the future welfare of the labourer, a double tax upon the master, without any equivalent return, injurious to the colony, and a direct fraud, although unintentional, upon the land fund. It is ruinous to the labourer, because at the end of the year, for which he pants, with a few pounds, probably a few pence in his pocket, he seeks a clearing lease, or herds with one or two others poorer than himself, and, as too often occurs, without moral courage to contend against the difficulties and pressure consequent upon his novel situation, he adds another link to the chain of crime in the colony, and consummates the sum of his own misery by another free passage to Norfolk Island, or a visit, for one or more years, to one of Her Majesty's gaols. It is injurious, it is a double tax upon the master, without any equivalent return, because he first contributes his share to the fund out of which the bounty is paid, and next pays the immigrant from £25 to £35 a-year, exclusive of rations, six months of which he is merely learning how to be useful; or he may be so overcome by the change and heat of climate, that he may be little better than useless—worse indeed, as he still contrives, blow high, blow low, hot or cold, to consume his rations. At the end of the year he takes himself away, with his stock of newly acquired knowledge, and generally manages to induce two or three others to join him, with the hope of making their fortunes all at once. Thus, instead of keeping up the quantum of labour, as the immigration returns would lead the reader to suppose, it is actually reduced, not only by the withdrawal of one from every estate, but of many more with him. As an instance of this, I can mention that Mr. Brown, of Dapto, brought ninety immigrants to his farm establishment in the short space of two years, direct from their ships or barracks. All of these, save four, have followed the old course—that of taking clearing leases, some few hiring with others, or clubbing their misery with the wretchedness of others, thereby adding to the poverty of themselves and fellow-labourers. In the same manner it is a fraud upon the land fund. They do not, in any one way, give an equivalent to the country for the money expended upon their passage. Many of them are able to pay a fair portion of the passage money, and all are willing to pay by instalments from their wages.

G. U. A.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Electors of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—The period is now fast approaching when you will have chosen those who are to represent you in the City Council; have you well considered the various candidates that have been, and are now, before you? have you in particular those of your various Wards?

Recollect, that vote is not binding on you though you have signed a requisition, and if there be any one in the field whom you consider would be a more proper representative, give him your vote, and at the same time give it him in that independent spirit which is the meaning, and ought to be the glory of having such an advantage, and a privilege of choosing those whom we consider the most proper representatives to launch and to rig our infant barque. Gentlemen, with this idea of the subject, allow me to offer these few remarks

In the first place, on bestowing your vote, you should throw aside all past recollections, all past favours, and all past strife; you should endeavour to throw off, if necessary, the connexion regarding a past race, and the feeling naturally inclining to their successors; you should throw aside the trammels of friendship, and allow your own natural feeling to expand unbarred and unlocked. There are many of those to whom I have alluded, in the field, and to many of those are long lists of signatures attached. You were requested to sign and to support, and you did so in the hurry and excitement of the moment; but you have had time to think for yourselves, and I have no doubt will come to a proper conclusion on the subject. The measures I have proposed will not disturb the respect you entertain for each other; but they will show that however strong the ties are that bind you together, in the common course of life, those ties may be broken asunder when the interest of your country require them.

Your next considerations are to vote for those, who, by their usual walk and conversation in life, both past and at the present, have entitled them to the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Men whose characters and connexions have attached no stain, whose course has been, and is, marked by honourable and upright conduct, both in their business and their hours of retirement. Men also, who by the force of education, by ability and experience, are freed from the narrow and grovelling policy of uneducated and ignorant men, who in their common occupation may be very well, may be very competent when their own pockets are only influenced; but if placed at the helm to guide your infant barque into a safe anchorage, where she will ride safe from the dangers of a new-found haven; if these latter men are to have the guidance of this uncoppered and unseamed barque, they will most assuredly wander upon the quicksands of inexperience and of ignorance, and of contracted and groundless policy. On looking over a list of the candidates, I am sorry to say, a considerable portion of them appear to be of this character, and in some of the wards, men who are totally deficient of even the necessary requisites for a respectable member of society.

The next considerations are, not to be biassed by men, who bellow into your ears about the great property they possess in the city, who would wish you to understand that a paltry rent-roll forms the most necessary qualification, and whose other deficiences are to be thrown under cover, because their own ignorance will not allow them to see that one ounce of common sense, is worth one pound of gold, when the public interest and the public respectability are at stake. They would wish you to believe, nay, they even promise, that it is on account of that property that they will observe strictly the expenditure of the public money, impose taxes as slightly as possible, and only make those improvement which are absolutely necessary, and with as much economy as possible; these are their promises, begging you to support them at the poll; they are all very well, but it is generally the case, that the man who talks the most performs the least, and that least for his own advantage. The experience which many of you have had in the City, will be sufficient to measure out the confidence you place in those promises, and in those men who consider property the most necessary qualification for a City Councillor, and no doubt it is for their own individual selves, for these are the very men who, if they gain a majority in your Council, will endeavour to throw the whole weight of taxation from their own shoulders to those of the tenants,—on that of the hard-working poor man, who obtains a living, and in many instances a scanty one, while the ambitious and unfeeling landlords are wallowing in their carriages. The experienced colonists will, I have no doubt, accede to the correctness of these remarks as alluding to the landlords of Sydney, at least the appearance of the houses and the rates at which they are let ought to convince him.

The last, though not least, remarks I have to make are, to avoid those men, who, by their usual noisy conduct and loud blustering walk in life, and by their usual character, would lead you to suppose were contrary and implacable in their dispositions; noisy, hasty, and precipitate in debate; not knowing how to advise or to receive advice; abusive when their own measures are not received, and violent when their own interests are concerned. These are the men whom you ought most particularly to avoid: for as calm and considerate debate, gentlemanly yet manly acquiescence in others' measures, form the real foundation of sound conclusions for the public good, so do the former dispositions root out all good measures, and your Council, if composed of these men, will, instead of being respected and looked up to as the first of our own institutions—it will, I say, be a target at which the darts and arrows of public ridicule will be incessantly thrown. But, if the electors of the various wards think that there be men of this kind in their ranks, then let them look around their several wards—appoint a committee, and call those forth to action whose modesty and good sense have dictated retirement—call on those who by their usual gentlemanly deportment, business habits, and whom you would suppose have had experience in another clime, who would impress you with the idea that sound debate and enlightened policy would lead your Council to be so respected, that its measures will go forth to the citizens, and impress them with the conviction that those measures are for their united benefit. These results will never take place unless your Council is constituted and formed by men of this description and character. Place talent, respectability, and experience, before the man of property, if necessary, for as wealth may be acquired by chance or a thousand sources, yet not one of them good. Respectability, talent, and experience, show the man, and are of infinite superiority.

Think then of these things, citizens of Sydney; think that the first councillors are in office the long period of four years, that the future interest, the future respectability of your city—of this metropolis of the southern world, depend upon you; it is you who are to judge aright—judge well and dispassionately, and endeavour to come to those conclusions which you will feel satisfied are most beneficial for the public weal. Think on the good opinion others will entertain of your choice. Think that your native or your adopted land is promised the great and glorious privilege of its own legislation, and that this Corporation of Sydney will try you whether you are worthy of that privilege; think that it will either be the means of confirming that promise, or of having it withdrawn. Look unto the cities of your mother country, and trace the career of those who guided the counsels, and those that do now, and you will do right. Take these for an example, and you must come to the conclusion, that if they have men of the first standing in society as their representative, so you ought to have the same stamp. Go then to the vote impressed with these sentiments, thinking not on your former signatures, but on the welfare of your city; throw aside all party feeling, all party acrimony, all thoughts of friendship, and of other ties. Go with unprejudiced minds; go to the vote with the full assurance that you are fulfilling your duty as citizens, and also doing your duty to your adopted, or your native land, which ever it may be.

A CITIZEN.

Sydney, October 23, 1842.

THE CHURCH.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 17th instant appeared a letter, signed "A Churchman," wherein the writer—in woeful language—deplores "the lamentable absence of all proper feeling towards the Church in this colony" in general, and this district in particular; forgetting, in the hurry or peevishness of the moment, while making so grave a charge, that at this very instant a subscription is being liberally entered into, and arrangements being made, having for their object the erection of a church near Gresford.

"A Churchman" founds his lamentations on the fact, that at a recent sale of mortgaged land on the Allyn River, lot No. 2—the property of the Church—was sold "because no one could be found to stand up for the poor Church." Now, to the uninitiated it will seem somewhat singular, that if lot No. 2 *belonged to the Church at all*, it should have been sold in *satisfaction of a mortgage*. But it seems that the inhabitants of the Upper Paterson and Allyn Rivers subscribed the sum of £250, and allowed the same to be expended in clearing and erecting a cottage, and digging a foundation for a parsonage, on land to which they absolutely had *no title!* resting satisfied with being told that they had one. Now, the land in question must have been first given to the Church and then mortgaged, or mortgaged first and then given—that's quite plain—and, as "A Churchman" was most probably one of the subscribers to the £250, it seems curious he should so publicly bewail his own want of *nous*, (in common with the other subscribers) in not ascertaining that the land so freely "given" (for it seems it was a present to the Church) was properly secured by an unimpeachable title, before he allowed the said £250 to be expended thereon, for the benefit of the mortgagees. How the fact of its having been sold in due course, in satisfaction of the mortgage on it, shows "a want of proper feeling towards the Church" in this district, does not appear plain; and "A Churchman's" complaint, that at the sale no one stood up for the poor Church, is surely somewhat unreasonable. If so deeply interested in this particular spot, as the site of the church, why did not he stand up—it seems it went for the "paltry sum of £65." As this sum seems so paltry in "A Churchman's" eyes, why did not he buy the land he so much covets! So far from showing any want of *proper feeling*, one would be very apt to think it showed a decided want of cash, when twenty-nine acres of land, capable of growing cabbages and cauliflowers, with the foundation of a parsonage and other sundries on it, was allowed to slip through the hands of the trustees at the low figure of £65. But stop! were there any trustees? No; as will now appear, as the worst part of the story is yet to come. A munificent individual having bestowed twenty-nine acres of mortgaged land on the Church, and the residents of the district having subscribed £250 towards its erection, without taking the precaution of appointing a committee of management or trustees to look after the affairs and the interest of the Church; some of the neighbours even went so far—"in consequence," as a Churchman tells us, "of an assurance given them (they don't say who gave it,) that the land was regularly conveyed to the Lord Bishop as trustee, &c."—as to bury their deceased relatives in a corner of the mortgaged land! when, lo! in steps the mortgagee and sells land, improvements, burial ground, and all, for £65!! This certainly shows there was a *screw loose* somewhere; and if the subscribers had taken the trouble to look after their own affairs a very little, they would have been spared the necessity of having their deceased relatives sold to a market gardener, who on buying "probably calculated on the fine cabbages and cauliflowers the soil would produce."

One word to "A Churchman."—His letter is evidently written with the intention of casting a slur on the moral character of this district; but, as far as his accusations go, the above statement, taken in connexion with the fact that active measures are now being taken to get up a church as soon as possible, will prove that they only exist in his brain. If he and his neighbours *will* hold public meetings, and subscribe money, and then leave its disposal to chance, they must expect these little mishaps. It is no use grumbling and growling about "sacrilegious proceedings," and "want of proper feeling," and "whirlwinds of ruin," and such like stuff; as the Turks say, that's all *bosh*. It appears they have been expending—innocently and unwittingly, of course—the sum of £250 on another man's property; next time they get the same amount, let them take care and expend it on their own—let the *title* be their motto, before they dig foundations, build cottages, or bury their dead, on *vague assurances*—no more gratuitous improvement of mortgaged land; but above all, if they do commit any more such unbusinesslike blunders, let them avoid calling all the world (as "A Churchman" has done) to bear witness to their stupidity.

If these few remarks—intended to show that inadverteuce on their part, more than want of proper feeling, has called forth "A Churchman's" misplaced denunciations against the inhabitants of the Upper Paterson and Allyn Rivers—appear in your paper, it will oblige, yours, &c.,

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—A correspondent in this morning's *Herald*, signed "A Friend to the People," and writing on the subject of Coolie Immigration, wherein I, in common with many, feel at present a deep interest, appears to have fallen into one or two errors, which may as well be put right before he gives us No. 2.

First, he asks "why flockmasters object to married men when their wives would make such excellent hut-keepers." This is sheer nonsense; nine-tenths of our sheep stock are kept on the outkirts of the colony, where the hut-keeper's post is one of great peril from the natives, independent of which, it would be wicked and cruel to place a woman in such a position, from causes that must be obvious to any person acquainted with the lax morality of the far bush.

Your correspondent objects to the employer selling provisions, and supplying his men with rations; but this is a state of affairs that has arisen from the necessities of the case. Most stations are so far from the means of supply, that the carting provisions is a very serious affair, requiring the command of capital and labour which the master does possess, and the servant does not. I suspect the writer was never at a sheep station, or he would know how impossible is what he proposes. Moreover, I have been an employer of free labour for fourteen years, and can safely assert that there is no such horror as he speaks of in the minds of the men; I question whether, except in the immediate vicinity of a town, men could be hired on any other terms. It is not as in England, where the men are in some measure at the mercy of their employers. The case is the reverse, and the contract is made with reference to a known, and as I before said, a necessary state of affairs. But I chiefly complain of what your correspondent says on the subject of the Coolies: the matter is of such importance to us just now, that it behoves every man to be careful what he puts in print about it. He talks of their losing caste. *They have no caste*, no religion—at least, none to which they attach any importance. By the bye, at the Debating Society this was made a serious ground of objection to them—erroneously, I think. It strikes me that, such being the case, they are more likely to become Christians than any class of infidels or pagans we are acquainted with; nay, could scarcely avoid it by mere contact, even if no particular efforts were made in that direction.

It is true that they will eat beef, or anything else—and drink grog, if it is given them; but of their earnings they are very careful, and are essentially a frugal and abstemious people. For the truth of this I appeal to a respected friend, Mr. John Lord, who has employed them pretty extensively, both as shepherds and in general farm work.

I am not abstractedly a friend to the importation of Coolies; but advocate it, just now, on the same principle that shipwrecked sailors eat one another—it is that or starve.

If you can spare room for this in your valuable paper, you will oblige, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A.B.

ESQUIRES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—"A Juryman," in your paper of yesterday, gives a quotation from "a popular dictionary," as he calls it, as to the definition of the title "Esquire."

He had better gone a little further and looked into Blackstone, or the "Herald's Office," and he would have found that the *eldest sons of the three learned professions* are all gentlemen by birth, take their rank as "esquires," and as such are qualified men all over Great Britain.

Now, as there are some in this very position in the colony, it does not seem so far out of place that they should enjoy the privileges they are entitled to.

Nor would it seem to form any dangerous precedent, that they should be openly acknowledged in this manner, as at home. They are not likely to lose sight of that behaviour or unassuming deportment in society which alone constitutes the essential distinction of all honours whatever. Nor are they numerous enough to be troublesome to the junior class of new "creations" by any desire of personal intrusiveness.

I am, Gentlemen,

ANOTHER JURYMAN.

Sydney, October 27.

LIEUTENANT SHORTLAND, ACTING GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I am induced to trespass on your attention in consequence of reading in the *Colonial Observer* of yesterday a philippic against the above-named gentleman, at present administering the government of the adjacent colony, and purporting to be (as doubtless it is) a communication from a correspondent in New Zealand.

Mr. Shortland is described as being "singularly deficient in the ordinary branches of education, such as orthography, and the elementary principles of grammar; in his disposition, fierce and sulky; in his deportment, towards the public, repulsive and arrogant; cordial in his hatred towards the peculiar privileges claimed by the 'fourth estate'—the public press. What his political movements may be hereafter, time will only show; as yet he affects a mysterious silence." My acquaintance with Mr. Shortland has been solely in his official character, which commenced during the absence of his late Excellency at Port Nicholson. In the very many communications I have had with him, I have never, in a single instance, found him to deviate in his conduct, which has been that of a gentleman, in every sense of the word; and so far from being fierce and sulky, repulsive and arrogant, he has ever evinced a decided willingness to enter into every detail on the subject brought before his notice, his conversation and manner wholly divested of the reserve usually adopted by men in office in speaking on subjects purely official. I have seen, during three repeated residences at Auckland, Mr. Shortland addressed by persons of every class, the merchant and the mechanic, while walking on the (intended) streets of that capital, and giving attention to either, and certainly without the slightest symptoms of official pomposity—a conduct resulting, I should say, from a determination of not allowing any person who

might address him to be his superior in gentlemanly demeanour.

Thus much is due to Mr. Shortland. That he has influenced the vacillating conduct of the late Governor, (who had nevertheless many amiable traits of character), which has in a great degree led to the present depression of the colony, is too true: but these errors have been seen, and it is currently reported in the colony, they are about to be retrieved, as far as the power of the new administration will admit of. To accuse the Acting Governor of "affecting a mysterious silence" when the unenviable gubernatorial mantle had not been worn a single month, is the best evidence how much warped the feelings of the writer must have been. By recent letters received from Auckland, much benefit appears to be hoped for and expected from the more enlarged and matured views now entertained by the new Governor.

Several statements of the writer appear to be founded on fact, but are penned with one-sided feelings; and it is to be regretted that the Editor of the *Observer* failed to use his discretionary power to curtail any such portions of the communication as his own discernment would have discovered.

In thus trespassing on your columns, I am solely actuated with the view of doing justice to an absent man, who, I am willing enough to add, has had political sins sufficient to answer for, without being accused of ignorance, arrogance, or pride.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
A LAND CLAIMANT.

October 26, 1842.

BITE OF SNAKES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—No notoriety-monger having answered the enquiry of your Lake Macquarie Correspondent, respecting the bite of the poisonous snake, I offer him the experience of twenty years' practice in the colony, during which period many cases of the kind alluded to have been under my care, and none of them ended fatally.

I mention this, chiefly, to give assurance to persons who shall be so unfortunate; and for the same reason, I must inform them, that the remedies is of the greatest importance—and therefore to be immediately used—had, in a majority of these cases, been already adopted *by the sufferer himself*, namely, the application of a ligature, and the excision of the wounded part.

For, the hand or the foot is the part commonly bitten, and a knife may be used without immediate danger on many parts of these members. But should there be fear of cutting an artery, I recommend in the absence of a surgeon, that the skin of the part affected be freely scarified, and lunar caustic rubbed into the wounds: these should be done after applying a ligature near the part bitten, and on that side of it which is towards the heart.

After the ligature, the knife and the caustic, hartshorn or eau de luce should be applied freely to the wound, which should be afterwards covered with lint sodden in the same—this should be frequently renewed. The patient should also swallow a teaspoonful of hartshorn, in water, every ten minutes, for half an hour, and after that period the same dose should be repeated every hour, for twelve hours. He should also take three moderate doses of rhubarb and calomel, within twenty-four hours after the infliction of the bite, and a warm poultice should be placed over the hartshorn and lint. Salt is said to be useful where there is no hartshorn.

A pen-knife and three shillings' worth of medicine will do all that can be done in ordinary circumstances; and it is of little use to propose a remedy which is altogether generally impracticable, namely, suction by the mouth, or other means. The native blacks are dextrous at this process, however, and it is advisable after excision or scarification, and before the caustic or hartshorn be applied. It has the recommendation of being a very ancient practice too.

The fact that fear in such cases has been often so great as to nerve the sufferer to cut his own flesh, suggests, that there will always be anxiety respecting the effects of a snake-bite. But lest the statement of so many recoveries should beget indifference, or misapprehension, I must add, that one lad who had been bitten three-quarters of an hour before he was brought for relief, was saved with great difficulty; there were bubo, and bilious vomiting, which last could only be subdued by large doses of laudanum. Two men came under my care more than twelve months after they were bitten, and died; the poison having entered the constitution; and an acquaintance of mine suffers occasionally from a similar calamity, or did suffer lately, many months after the injury was received.

I am, &c.,
October 24, 1842. I.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TITLE DEEDS.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, October 24, 1842.—The undermentioned Title Deeds have been transmitted from this Office to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be by him forwarded through the Surveyor General to the Colonial Treasurer, by whom notification of their receipt at his office, will be made to the Grantees by letter, after which they will be delivered on application:—

TOWN ALLOTMENTS.—PURCHASE UNDER THE EXISTING REGULATIONS.—Advertisement of 12th April, 1842. Deed dated 27th July, 1842. 1. P. Sweeney, 2 roods, Scone, lot 79.

CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS' PORTIONS.—Deeds dated 11th June, 1842. 2. H. T. Stadforth, and H. M. Fulton, in trust, 1280 acres, Bathurst, at Caddoloup, on the Lachlan River, near Warwick Plains, promised to Ann Elizabeth Fulton, now Mrs. Wentworth. 3. F. Watkins, and P. Hill, in trust, 1280 acres, Wellington, at Molong, promised to Elizabeth Mary Marsden, now Mrs. Bobart. Deeds dated 18th June, 1842.—4. R. Fitzgerald, and G. R. Nichols, in trust, 1280 acres, Roxburgh, promised to Elizabeth Cartwright, now Mrs. Fulton. 5. Rev. R. Forrest, and R. Campbell, in trust, 1280 acres, Wellington, at Molong, promised to Martha Marsden, now Mrs. Betts.

TITLE DEEDS.—PORT PHILLIP LAND.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17th October, 1842.—The undermentioned Deeds have been transmitted from this office to the Surveyor-General, to be afterwards despatched by the Deputy-Registrar, Melbourne, for enrolment in the Supreme Court, Port Phillip, when they will be forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for delivery to the Grantees, on payment of the established fees thereon.

TOWN ALLOTMENT.—Purchase under the Regulations of the 5th December, 1838. Deeds dated 29th September, 1842: 1. T. Grenier, 1 rood 36 perches, Melbourne, lot 75.

PORTIONS OF LAND.—Purchases under the Regulations of the 5th December, 1840. Deeds dated 15th October, 1842: 2. W. V. Foster, 640 acres, Bourke, lot 36. 3. J. F. L. Foster, 712 acres, Bourke, lot 35.

LEASES OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, October 11, 1842.—The undermentioned leases have been transmitted from this office to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be by him forwarded, through the Surveyor-General, to the Agent of the Church and School Estate, by whom notification of their receipt at his office will be made to the lessees by letter, after which they will be delivered on application:—

Dated 21st January, 1841—1. P. Lang, 1920 acres, Northumberland; 2. J. Mitchell, 1920 acres, Northumberland; 3. J. Whigam, 108 acres, Northumberland.

GRANTS OF LAND.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney 25th October, 1842. The following descriptions of Grants of Land and Town Allotments, with the names of the persons to whom they were originally promised, or by whom they are now claimed, are published for general information, in order that all parties concerned may have an opportunity of correcting any errors or omissions that may have been made inadvertently. It is requested that within three months from the present date, the particulars required by the Government notice of the 1st October, 1838, may be accurately furnished to this office, if these be duly furnished and satisfactory, and if no caveat be lodged, or other cause of uncertainty appear, the deeds will be prepared accordingly, as soon as possible after the expiration of the said period of three months. If the required particulars be not furnished within that period, or if a caveat be lodged, or other cause of uncertainty arise, which cannot be satisfactorily determined by the Government, the case will be referred to the Commissioners of Claims, and the parties subjected to the expense of that proceeding.

CUMBERLAND.—33. Charles Gordon, 1 square acre, county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, commencing 10 chains west from the centre of Piper's gate on the South Head Road. Promised by Sir R. Darling, on the 13th March, 1829, and possession given on the 16th October following, as a special grant, for the purpose of erecting a windmill. Quit-rent 2d. per annum, commencing 1st January, 1837.

MURRAY.—34. Thomas Shanahan, 1280 acres, county of Murray, at Winolaw, Moloogio. Promised by Sir R. Darling, on the 6th July, 1829, and possession given, as a primary grant, on the 4th September, 1829, to Mr. W. Balcombe, junior, who now requests the deed in favour of the present applicant. Quit-rent £10 13s. 4d. per annum, commencing the 1st January, 1837.

Particulars of the following Grant of Land are requested within *one month*:

BRISBANE.—35. John Bingle, 1920 acres, County of Brisbane, parish of Willis, at Dart Brook. Promised by Sir R. Darling to Mr. E. Sparke, junior, on the 14th June, 1827, and possession given on the 14th December following, as a primary grant. The deeds were advertised for Mr. Sparke, on the 28th June, 1842, who now requests the grant to issue in favour of Mr. Bingle. Quit-rent £16 per annum, commencing 1st January, 1835.

Particulars of the following Grants of Town Allotments are requested within *three months*:

MAITLAND.—30. John Smith, 2 roods, county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, township of Maitland, commencing at the south extreme of the west boundary line of Allan's 150 acres grant; and also, 1 acre 35 perches, county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of Maitland. Authorised by Sir R. Bourke in lieu of other land given up by Mr. Smith, for the purpose of continuing Melbourne-street in the town of Maitland. Quit-rent one farthing for ever.

NEWCASTLE.—31. Edward Charles Close, 36 perches, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, allotment No. 82. Authorised by Sir T. Brisbane for the present applicant; quit-rent one farthing for ever, the claimant having purchased the grant by payment of 21 years of the quit-rent. 22. William Page, 28 perches, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, allotment No. 100; authorised by Sir T. Brisbane for Mr. W. Dun, who now requests the deeds to issue in favour of Mr. Page; quit-rent one farthing for ever, the claimant having purchased the grant by payment of 21 years of the quit-rent.

PARRAMATTA.—23, 26. John Foreman Staff, 65½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta, allotment No. 24, on the south side of Airds-street, in section No. 4; leased by Sir T. Brisbane for 21 years, to Mr. J. Watsford, who now requests the deeds in favour of Mr. Staff; quit-rent one farthing for ever, the claimant having purchased the grant by payment of 21 years of the quit-rent reserved in the lease, under the regulations of 25th August 1834; 32½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta, allotment No. 12, on the north side of Campbell-street, in section No. 4; leased by Sir T. Brisbane for 21 years, to W. Roberts, who now requests the deeds in favour of Mr. Staff; quit-rent one farthing for ever; the claimant having purchased the grant, by payment of 21 years of the quit-rent reserved in the lease, under the regulations of 25th August, 1834: 32½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta, allotment No 11, on the north side of Campbell-street, in section No. 4; leased by Sir Thomas Brisbane for 21 years to W. Roberts, who now requests the deeds in favour of Mr. Staff; quit-rent one farthing for ever; the claimant having purchased the grant by payment of 21 years of the quit-rent reserved in the lease, under the regulations of 25th August, 1834.

Particulars of the following grants of Town Allotments are requested within *one month*:

LIVERPOOL.—27. John Thacker, 1 rood and 31 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. Luke, town of Liverpool; Mr. M. Solomon having in error effected improvements on this land, was allowed to purchase it without competition, and he now requests the grant to issue in favour of Mr. Thacker. Quit-rent one farthing for ever.

PARRAMATTA.—28, 29. William Carter, 1 rood and 7 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of the Field of Mars, allotment No. of section No. 29; authorised on or before 12th January, 1832; quit-rent 15s. 8d. per annum, commencing 1st July, 1832: 1 rood and 12 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of the Field of Mars; leased by Sir T. Brisbane, for 21 years, to the present applicant, who now claims a grant in virtue of buildings erected on the land to the full value of £1000, under the regulations of 25th August, 1834. Quit-rent 17s. 4d. per annum, commencing 1st July, 1832. This and the preceding allotment were advertised in one portion, in the same name, on 12th January, 1832.

SALE OF OCCUPATION LICENSES.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1842.—At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 17th day of November next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the licenses to occupy, under the regulations of the 21st August, 1841, the undermentioned portions of land, for one year, from the 1st January, 1843. Further information respecting the lands may be obtained from the Surveyor General, and respecting the conditions, from the Colonial Treasurer.

CAMDEN.—1. 700 acres, near Burragorang. 3. 840 acres, at Burragorang, near the head of the Nattai River. 4. 640 acres, same place. Upset price £5 per section.

WESTMORELAND.—2. 800 acres, near Burragorang. Upset price £5 per section.

PHILLIP.—5, 6. 640 acres each, at Mudgee, about five miles north-east of Mudgee. 7, 8. 640 acres each, near Cooyal. 9. 640 acres, near the head of Moolnarben Creek. Upset price £5 per section.

BATHURST.—10, 12. 640 acres each, near Orabiva, Abercrombie River. Upset price £5 per section.

ST. VINCENT.—13, 14, 640 acres, about five miles west of Carawon. 15. 750 acres, about three miles west of the confluence of the Mongarlowe and Shoalhaven Rivers. Upset price £5 per section.

GEORGIANA.—16. 640 acres, near Dunn's Plains. 17. 640 acres, at the head of Gilmandyke Creek. Upset price £5 per section.

ROXBURGH.—18. 640 acres, parish of Falnach. 19. 640 acres, parish of Thornhope. 20. 800 acres, parish of Yetholme. 21. 900 acres, parish of Eusdale. Upset price £5 per section.

MURRAY.—22. 640 acres, near Wandraganderia, 23, 850 acres, same place. 24. 900 acres, same place. 25—28. 640 acres at Yarrow Peak, Molonglo Plains.

SALE OF LAND.—MORETON BAY.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th October, 1842. At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the undermentioned portions of land, on the terms authorised by Government, being the land known as "Eagle Farm," at Moreton Bay, the intended sale of which was advertised in the notices from this Office, dated 3rd May, and 13th September last. Further information respecting the Lands may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions of sale, from the Colonial Treasurer.

STANLEY.—1. 69 acres, 3 roods, and 14 perches, parish of Toombul), No. 1 of portion 2, Eagle Farm, Moreton Bay; 2. 106 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, No. 2 of portion 2; 3. 87 acres, 2 roods, and 25 perches, same place, No. 3 of portion 2; 4. 65 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches, No. 4 of portion 2; 5. 52 acres, 1 rood, and 1 perch, same place, No. 5 of portion 2; 6. 56 acres, 1 rood, and 27 perches, same place, No. 6 of portion 2; 7. 36 acres, 2 roods, and 15 perches, same place, No. 7 of portion 2; 8. 40 acres, 1 rood, and 3 perches, same place, No. 8 of portion 2; upset price £1 per acre. 9. 97 acres and 9 perches, same place, No. 1 of portion 3; 10. 69 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 2 of portion 3; 11. 148 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, same place, No. 3 of portion 3; (this allotment includes Eagle Farm House and the greater part of the garden); 12. 117 acres, 3 roods, and 19 perches, same place, No. 4 of portion 3; 13. 105 acres, 1 rood, and 23 perches, same place, No. 5 of portion 3; (this allotment includes the out-buildings attached to Eagle Farm House); 14. 57 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, No. 6 of portion 3; 15. 84 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, same place, No. 7 of portion 3; 16. 79 acres and 5 perches, same place, No. 8 of portion 3, upset price 30s. per acre. 17. 69 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, same place, No. 9 of section 3; 18. 57 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches, same place, No. 10 of portion 3; 19. 66 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 11 of portion 3; 20. 47 acres and 11 perches, same place, No. 12 of portion 3; upset price 20s. per acre. 21. 47 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches, same place. No. 13 of portion 3; 22. 78 acres, 1 rood, and 38 perches, same place, No. 1 of portion 9; 23. 88 acres and 31 perches, same place, No. 2 of portion 9; 24. 71 acres and 29 perches, same place, Nos. 4 and 6 of portion 3; 25. 76 acres, 2 roods, and 31 perches, same place, No. 4 of portion 9; 26. 85 acres 3 roods and 25 perches, same place, No. 5 of portion 9; 27. 126 acres, 2 roods, and 30 perches, same place, No. 6 of portion 9; 28. 81 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No. 7 of portion 9; 29. 108 acres, 3 roods, and 31 perches, same place, No. 8 of portion 9; 30. 100 acres, 3 roods, and 13 perches, same place, No. 9 of portion 9: upset price, 30s. per acre.

SALE OF LAND.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1842. At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the undermentioned portions of land, on the terms authorised by Government. Further information respecting the lands may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions of sale from the Colonial Treasurer.

CARNARVON.—1. 1 rood and 10 perches, No. 1 of section 19. 2. 2 roods and 3 perches, No. 2 of section 19. 3. 1 rood and 17 perches, No. 3 of section 19. 4. 2 roods and 30 perches, No. 8 of section 17. 5. 2 roods and 32 perches, No. 9 of section 17. 6. 3 roods, No. 1 of section 15. 7. half an acre, No. 2 of section 15. 8. 2 roods and 9 perches, No. 3 of section 15. 9. 2 roods and 16 perches, No. 4 of section 15. 10. 2 roods and 24 perches, No. 5 of section 15. 12, 13. Half an acre each, Nos. 7 and 8 of section 15. 14. 2 roods and 20 perches, No. 9 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

LIVERPOOL.—15—18. 1 rood and 16 perches each, bounded on the south by Burcher's allotment, on the west by Forbes-street, on the north by lot 17, and on the east by lot 16; 16. bounded on the south by Burcher's allotment, on the east by Drummond-street, on the north by lot 18, and on the west by lot 15; 17. bounded on the north by Lachlan-street, on the west by Forbes-street, on the south by lot 16, and on the east by lot 18; 18. bounded on the north by Lachlan-street, on the east by Drummond-street, on the south by lot 16, on west by lot 17: upset price £20 per acre. 19—22. 1 rood and 19½ perches each: 19. bounded on the south by Smiles's allotment, on the west by Forbes-street, on the north by lot 21, and on the east by lot 20; 20. bounded on the south by Smiles's allotment, on the east by Drummond-street, on the north by lot 22, and on the west by lot 19; 21. bounded on the north by Burcher's allotment, on the west by Forbes-street, on the south by lot 19, and on the east by lot 22; 22. bounded on the north by Burcher's allotment, on the east by Drummond-street, on the south by lot 20, and on the west by lot 21: upset price £30 per acre.

GUNDAGAI.—23. Half an acre, No. 1 of section 12. 24, 25. 1 rood and 36 perches each, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 12. 26. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 10 of section 12. 27—30. 1 rood and 36 perches each, Nos. 4—7 of section 12. 31. Half an acre, No. 8 of section 12. 32. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 9 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

TENDERS.

FERRY AT MORETON BAY.—A Ferry having been established over the River Brisbane, between North and South Brisbane, at Moreton Bay, Tenders from parties willing to have the same for one or more years, from the 1st of January next, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, on Monday, the 14th of November next, at 12 o'clock, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry at Brisbane." The parties hiring the Ferry will be required to provide a sufficient Ferry Boat, or Punt, to convey at all times, Passengers, Horses, Carriages, &c., across the River, and to keep the same in suitable repair at their own expense. The Tenders to specify the period for which the parties desire to hire the Ferry, and the rent they propose. Security will be required for the due performance of the agreement and for opening the Ferry within a specified time. Parties tendering on their Agents are requested to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office, on the day appointed for opening the Tenders.

CONTRACTS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE FOR 1843.—Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until Monday, the 14th November next, at noon, for furnishing, for the Colonial Service, in the several districts, the usual supplies of provisions, &c., in such quantities as may be required, during twelve calendar months, commencing 1st January, 1843. Printed forms of tender may be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's Office, or from the Police Magistrates or benches of the several districts. The tenders to contain the names of the tenderers and their sureties, and places of residence, at length. Each tender is to be enclosed in a separate envelope, and marked "Tender for Provisions." Further particulars and information may be obtained on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office, or to the Auditor General. The parties tendering, or an agent for them, are to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office at the time appointed for receiving the tenders, to afford such explanation or information as may be required.

IMPOUNDINGS.

LIVERPOOL.—October 1: One brindled bullock, branded A on the off hip, an illegible brand near hip. One dark-red or brown bullock, a little white on the belly and tail, branded apparently TG on the off hip, JH on near ribs. One light-brown-red bullock, branded SC or SG on the off shoulder, apparently IL or JL off hip. One brindle cow, back, belly, tail, and both hind legs partly white, branded (2) with (2) underneath, on the near hip and thigh, apparently E with HE under, ribs near side, but not legible, apparently SC or SG off shoulder, but not legible, apparently a brand on the off thigh, but illegible, a light-coloured young female calf by her side, unbranded. One light-brindle cow, branded CT or GT on the ribs off side, PW on the point of the off shoulder. One chestnut horse, aged, light mane and tail, white stripe down the face, legs partly white, branded K on the near shoulder. If not released on or before the 31st instant, they will be sold. S. PEARCE. [13s. 3d.

MOUNT ARTHUR.—October 3: One red bullock, branded RL near hip. One yellow cow, branded diamond on milking side, W off side, slit in ear, a red bull calf by her side. One yellow cow, branded MCTY under on off side, a bull calf by her side. One yellow cow, branded diamond W under on milking side, a red and white bull calf by her side. One white heifer, red spots on neck, and ears, brand illegible. One yellow cow, brand near hip illegible, like CV, a bull calf by her side. One grey cow, branded diamond, A under off side rump, W on near hip, slit in both ears, a heifer calf by her side. One brown bullock, white back, branded E on near shoulder, S on off hip. One white cow, branded diamond, T under milking side rump, S on shoulder. One white bullock, branded EP near rump, snail horns. One red and white cow, branded JC 4 under off thigh. One brown and white cow, branded J K off rump, TRW conjoined off hip, W off ribs. One red and white steer, piece off near ear, branded off ribs illegible. One red cow, white belly, piece off near ear, branded like KT off rump. One brown cow, branded crown and HX near rump, TM off rump, notch near ear. One red poley heifer, branded ML near side, ears slit near side. One red poley heifer, branded G 5 under off rump. One magpie steer, white back, piece out of both ears, branded PK off rump. One brindle bullock, branded like JR near hip. One brindle and white bullock, branded N off rump. One red bullock, branded RS J I under on thigh. One red cow, branded TD on off ribs broken horn, piece out of near ear. One yellow and white poley steer, brand off ribs illegible. One red and white bullock, branded HC off rump 1(x) off shoulder. One strawberry bullock, branded like EY off rump. One brindle and white cow, snail horns, brands on each rump illegible. One dun steer, branded FH off rump. If not released on or before the 1st November, they will be sold. T. STOKES. [£1 0s. 9d.

NORTH RICHMOND.—October 8: One chestnut filly, branded HF off shoulder, white face, two white heels behind; damages 2s. 6d. If not claimed in 21 days, she will be sold to defray expenses. J. MOORE. [9s.

BLACKMAN SWAMP, BATHURST.—From the Estate of G. W. Lord, Esq., on the 8th October: One bay filly, with black points, small star in forehead, about three years old, branded o and x under on off shoulder, and about fourteen hands high. If not released on or before the 5th November, it will be sold. J. COCKCROFT. [9s. 3d.

TARALGA.—October 10: One black mare, part of off hind fetlock white, branded W H on the near side under the saddle, 40 on the off shoulder. One bay colt, branded H K on the near side under the saddle. One light bay mare, black points, white blaze down the forehead and nose, indescribable brands on the near side under the saddle, and on off shoulder. If the above horses are not claimed before the 12th November, they will be sold. D. RANKIN. 10s. 6d.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—October 11: One red and white heifer, apparently no legible brand. One yellow-sided bullock, white back, branded apparently ID conjoined, ED off thigh, ED off shoulder, slit in off ear, notch in near ear. One red and white working bullock, down horns, branded ED off rump. If not released on or before the 1st November, they will be sold. G. R. HAZARD. [9s. 9d.

HARTLEY.—October 14: One aged chesnut mare, about 12½ hands high, star on the forehead, long tail, small white spot on the near rump, near the tail, a grey patch on the off rump, near the hip-bone, branded ∞ with ⊃ under, on the near shoulder, T off shoulder. This mare was sent to the Pound from the estate of Sir John Jamison, Capertee, whose man left her at Mr. Jager's inn, as the property of his master, until the damages came to £6 expenses for livery. If not released within twenty-one days, she will be sold. J. M'CAY. [10s. 9d.

WOLLONGONG.—On the 11th October, from part of Mount Keera Estate:—One dark-brown poley Cow, white on belly and hind legs, heavy in calf, branded apparently W on off side ribs. One red steer, white spot on forehead, white on belly, hind legs, and tail, branded apparently AG or AC on off rump. One red steer, about eighteen months old, appears branded on off rump and shoulder, but not legible. If the above cattle are not released before the 5th November, they will be sold. M. O'DONNELL. [10s. 3d.

MARRIAGES.

At Parramatta, on the 27th October, by the Rev. H. H. Bobart, A. M., John Clements Wickham, Esq., Commander R. N., to Annie, second daughter of H. H. M'Arthur, Esq., M. C., of Vineyard, Parramatta.

By the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, on Monday, the 24th October, Thomas Daniel Parker, of the North Shore, to Jane Hyde, of Cumberland-street, Sydney.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the Public an Abstract of all the Public Sales which take place

THIS DAY.

FOSS AND LLOYD.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, BY Sickles, Ironmongery, Pork, &c.

Mr. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise.

Mr. ISAAC SIMMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise.

NOTICE.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that from and after this date, the rates of freights, and fares are as follows:—

Cabin, 25s.—Fore cabin, 12s. 6d.

Weight, per ton, 20s.—Measurement Goods, 25s. per ton of forty cubic feet.

Horses, 25s. each
Wool, 7s. per bale
Grain, 5d. per bushel

Other goods at same rate as before the late reduction.

No credit upon fares or freights.

NOTICE.—The Hunter River Steam Navigation Company will not be accountable for any cabin passenger's luggage (if lost or damaged) above the value of £5, nor for any fore cabin passenger's luggage (if lost or damaged), above the value of 20s, unless in each case entered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same at the time of delivery. Nor will the Company be answerable for any package or parcel above the value of 40s.; (if lost or damaged) unless entered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same.

N B. Not accountable for any goods without shipping notes sent with them.

October 27. FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager. 5967

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.

TO sail this day week, the well-known and fine fast-sailing schooner

PERSEVERANCE,

A 1, coppered and copper-fastened; has also good and superior accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply to the Master, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH and CO.,
5954 Commercial Wharf.

For Robert Town direct.

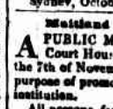
THE fine fast-sailing first-class brig *CAROLINE*, R. Coombes, commander, has room for a few tons goods, excellent accommodations for passengers, and will positively sail on the 30th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Cook's Wharf, or to GEORGE THORNE, Lower George-street.

October 27. 5949

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine first-class barque *COLUMBIAN*, P. Wakem, Commander, 276 tons per register. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to, GOSLING, BROWNE and Co. Charlotte-place. 5948

TAKE NOTICE.



CAPTAIN WILSON, of the brig *MARTHA*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

Sydney, October 27. 5969

Maitland Benevolent Asylum.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held, at the Court House, East Maitland, on Monday, the 7th of November, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of this institution.

All persons feeling an interest in the undertaking are earnestly requested to attend.

E. C. CLOSE,
5960 Chairman of Temporary Committee.

To the Citizens, and Independent Electors of Brisbane Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for your representative in the City Council for the above Ward, and in soliciting the honour of your votes and suffrage. I will not say (if elected) what I shall ever be proud and zealous to do for the welfare of the City of Sydney, but I refer you to what I have already accomplished for its advancement and prosperity, namely, the introduction of steam vessels on our rivers and shores; and next, that useful help to our comfort and protection, the Gas Light; a Company which was formed greatly by my help and assistance, and which I am proud to say will remain as a lasting and honourable monument to all those who have promoted and conducted that undertaking to its present state of profit and perfection.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, your most obedient
And very humble servant,
DAVID POOLE.

George-street, Sep. 16.

To the Independent Electors of Brisbane Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—My pretensions for venturing to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the COMMON COUNCIL of the City of Sydney, are already before the public, but as some time has now elapsed since I put forth those pretensions, I have in this day's paper directed a reprint of my first solicitation to you for the honour of your votes and suffrage; and I take this opportunity of declaring that although I am much interested in the successful advancement of "the Australian Gas Light Company," and although I have the honour of being the Solicitor to that Company, yet neither personal nor official interests shall at any time make me so far forget or abandon the *true interests* of my fellow-citizens as to propose or support any measure having for its tendency the creating of uncalled for burthens, whether direct or indirect, either in the shape of rate, impost, or taxation.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID POOLE.

George street, Sydney,
October 28. 5952

CITY OF SYDNEY. PHILLIP WARD
To Mr. John Menlo.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Citizens of Phillip Ward, request you will stand for a Councillor of this Ward, and hereby tender you our support.

Agnew Edward	Ketlety William
Allan W. B.	Kirkman Thomas
Ashton George	Knight Edward
Appleton Robert	Lowe John
Abrahams A.	Lewis Solomon
Abel John	Lee Samuel
Anderson James	Lee Samuel
Aiken James	Leake Samuel
Albron Richard	Lewis Samuel
Beer William	Lane George
Bysaut Charles	Lord Henry
Battie Charles	Larbalastier Francis
Bryan Stephen	Mansfield Henry
Brown Thomas	M'Intosh William
Byrne John	Magness James
Brennan Peter	Macpherson John
Barton Thomas	Moss Isaac
Blanchard Mark	Myers Samuel
Barham James	M'Kaig John
Barnett Aaron	M'Phie Duncan
Brush John	Morse Thomas
Byrnes William	M'Phail Thomas
Bryant T. M.	M'Avoy Michael
Barker Richard	Murphy Patrick
Bethel Elias	Morley Jasper
Bennett J.	Magnus Morris
Bradley Joseph	Molloy Thomas
Burr Robert	Maccone Felix
Conner Mathew	Macnah John
Charles John	Norman William
Connelie James	Narney Nicholas
Collis David	Owen Edward
Collyer William	Peddy John
Cohen Samuel	Palser John
Chislett Stephen	Powell James
Clithold John	Pullin Healy
Collins James	Parker John
Cook R. H.	Palmer Joseph
Carr John	Piper William
Chaple Richard	Poulter Charles
Carrick Thomas	Power Samuel
Collins William	Pennell James
Dunn Richard	Quinlan Patrick
Dalton Richard	Randall Edward
Dearing T. B.	Rowland James
Dudley George	Rawlings Peter
Dickson Alexander	Rutledge William
Davis John	Robins Stephen
Dunn Michael	Robinson J.
Driscoll Daniel	Rise Thomas
Davey George	Stewart John, Surg.
Dodds James	Stammers J. H. G.
Douglas Nathaniel	Sollitt Thomas
Day Thomas	Solomon Moss
Davis Edward	Smedley Samuel
Finnigan Patrick	Smith Patrick
Fitzpatrick Philip	Steele Thomas
Finn Anthony	Stephens Joseph
Firmen William	Sinclair Alexander
Flemming William	Schofield James
Face Stephen	Scott John
Farmer James H.	Sherbin George
Furness Peter	Snow Charles
Griffin William	Swailes John
Goodall William	Spooner W. B.
Gumbleton W.	Smith John
Gordon Manly	Stanley Edward
Gilligan Michael	Smith Thomas
Graham William	Sumerfield Isaac
Grant John	Shashall James
Garratt John	Thompson William
Gray John	Taylor John
Gilbert William	Tollis Thomas
Hilton James	Taylor James
Harvey Robert	Turtill Charles
Ham Poo William	Tracey Arthur
Hatton Richard	Thompson William
Hinchy Patrick	Valentine Peter
Hensworth David	Ward Joseph
Hatfield Joseph	Wright Thomas
Harris James	Woolford C. R.
Hasketh Robert	White John
Hayes Henry	Williamson Saml.
Hatfield Paul	Wheeler William
Hart Lazarus	Wright John
Hatfield William	Walton Edward
Hanning James	Webb James
Hudson Samuel	Woodward James
Hudson Alfred	Warden David
Henry Thos. Wm.	Williams Joseph
Howell Thomas	Williams Edwin
Hinchcliffe Jacob	Wilson Daniel
Harris John	Wright Robert
Illidge G. A.	Wright James
Jordan William	Wilson John
Jones William	Young William
Johnson William	Zadock Coleman
James Benjamin	

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I respectfully beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in requesting me to stand as Councillor for my Ward, as also for your very flattering support for Phillip my behalf to the present general support on assured, in the present time. You may rest shall strictly attend of my being elected, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, yours respectfully,

JOHN NEALE,
5950 Sussex-street south.

BRISBANE WARD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As you challenge the candidates for the city council to avow their intentions, with regard to carrying out the objects of the act which constitutes Sydney a city, I beg, on my own part, to repudiate any design to thwart the object of the legislature. I feel it would be a discreditable proceeding, to take advantage of the Act of Council, to the extent of procuring an election, in order to frustrate the working of the act itself. I should hope no one will pursue such an unworthy course, and one which must be certainly futile, if the electors will only vote for honourable men. Many false reports will be put into circulation during an election; and as I have referred to the one which I, in common with yourselves, hope will prove untrue, will you indulge me further, by permitting me to notice a false report in regard to myself. I alighted yesterday on three gentlemen who were discussing my history; and I had the very questionable pleasure of deciding a bet upon my own immigration or transportation, by informing the parties that I came as an immigrant in the female convict ship *Brosbournebury* in 1814. My parents and two brothers immigrated at the same time, and Sir John Jamison, Mr. Justice Bent, and other respectable men, were our fellow-passengers. My colonial history is I believe unblemished; and having during twenty eight years, by industry and perseverance, obtained a competency, I shall feel pleasure in devoting my experience and best exertions to promote the prosperity of the corporation, and the welfare of my fellow-citizens.

I am, Gentleman, your obedient servant,
EDWARD RUNT.

James-street, October 27. 5945

A MEETING of the Creditors of George Tempest Hicks, insolvent, will be held at my office on Monday next, at 2 P.M., to take into consideration matters connected with his estate.

5947 R. J. WANT.

A PROSPECTUS of MR. NATHAN'S AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL ACADEMY, on the plan now so highly patronised by the Queen of England, and by most of the reigning monarchs on the continent of Europe, may be had at Mr. Nathan's residence.

October 27. 5916

VICTORIA INN, ERERIMA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the abovenamed commodious Inn, and trusts with industry and propriety on his part, that he merits the custom of the surrounding districts; and nothing shall be wanting on his part to accomodate travellers with the best the Colony can afford.

CHARLES KING.

October 25. 5893

MR. JOHN HARRIS, of the Blue Posts, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol, will commence an Ordinary on Monday next, from one till two o'clock. Hot joints at 1s. per head, and continued daily at the same hour. 5951

BY "SPARTAN."

THE undersigned have

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE OXFORD TRACTS.

A CHARGE delivered at St. Mary's Church, Oxford, on the 23rd May, 1842, by the Honorable and Right Reverend Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

My Reverend Brethren,—The serious inconvenience and embarrassment, to which at my last visitation I was exposed, in consequence of the unsettled state of the Berkshire jurisdiction, induced me a year ago to postpone the business on which we are now engaged to the present time, in the hope that during the interval these not unimportant matters, which have now for several years been waiting decision, would have been adjusted. In this hope I have been disappointed; Berkshire, therefore, must remain unvisited, until such time as those obstacles which impede the due exercise of the bishop's authority shall be removed, and a due arrangement shall be definitively ordered and completed; and I feel sure that the clergy in Berkshire will not misconstrue this determination into any mark of inattention or want of interest or regard towards them on my part. I cannot, however, allow these circumstances to preclude me any longer from calling together the clergy of that part of my diocese to which the remarks I have just made do not apply; and you must yourselves feel, as I have long since felt, that of all dioceses that of Oxford is perhaps the one which at the present time can least bear any interruption of intercourse between the bishop and his clergy.

Since I last addressed you collectively from this chair, four years have elapsed; and although it commonly happens that men are disposed to exaggerate the importance of events occurring in their own time, and in which they are themselves more or less actors, still I cannot but think that these four years will hereafter be looked upon as the commencement of one of the most eventful epochs in the history of the English Catholic Church. Would to God that he who had been called to preside over you at so momentous a period had been another and a better man! one more fitted by learning, clear sightedness, and experience, to cope with the emergencies of the time, and to guide you far better than I can hope to do, amid the daily increasing difficulties of our position. My trust, however, is in that strength which is made perfect in weakness; my comfort is in the assurance of your prayers.

But to proceed. The last four years have witnessed the rapid development of those principles which the world, though untruly, (for they are of no locality), has identified with Oxford, and to which I felt it my duty to advert in my last visitation. Those principles have, during this short interval, spread and taken root, not merely in our own neighbourhood and in other parts of England, but have passed from shore to shore, east and west, and north and south, wherever members of our Church are to be found; nay, are unquestionably the object to which, whether at home or abroad, the eyes of all are turned who have any interest or care for the concerns of religion. I am not now saying anything about the tendency of those principles; I am simply asserting the fact of their existence and development. There they are, whether for good or for evil; and they are forming at this moment the most remarkable movement which for three centuries at least has taken place among us.

And now, in the next place, I would advert to the manner of their growth. Certainly they have been fostered with no friendly hand; no adscititious aid of powerful patronage has helped them on; no gale of popular applause has urged them forward. On the contrary, they seem to have been the single exception which an age of latitudinarianism could discover against the rule of tolerating any form of belief; and while many whose motives are above all suspicion, and whose honoured names need no praise of mine, have unhesitatingly and utterly condemned them—while many more have looked on with caution and distrust—while many in authority (myself among the number) have felt it their duty to warn those committed to their trust of the possible tendencies of the doctrines in question, they have likewise been exposed to a storm of abuse, as violent as it has been unceasing, to calumnies and misrepresentations of the most wanton and cruel description, and to attacks from the dissenting and democratic and infidel portions of the public press, clothed in language, which I will not trust myself to characterise, but which, for the sake of our common humanity (I say nothing of Christian charity), it behoves us, as with one voice, to reprobate and condemn. I am not now saying whether these principles deserve the chilling reception they have met with; I am only stating now an admitted fact, that such has been their reception.

Again: let us look at the character of the doctrines brought before the public. What has been their attraction? What have they to recommend them to general adoption? The system in question, instead of being an easy, comfortable form of religion, adapting itself to modern habits and a prurient taste, is uncompromisingly stern and severe, laying the greatest stress on self-discipline and self-denial, encouraging fasting and alms-deeds and prayer, to an extent of which the present generation knows nothing; and inculcating a deference to authority, which is wholly opposed to the spirit of the age; and uniformly affording that minute attention to external religion, which our formularies indeed prescribe, but which the world has mostly cast aside as superfluous, or as shackling and interfering with the freedom which it loves. Now, such being the character of the religious movement which has forced itself upon our notice, it must be obvious to every one who thinks at all on the subject, that it has peculiarities about it, which render it unlike anything which has hitherto been observed amongst us. And if this be the case, it is no less obvious that a system which has grown up under such disadvantages, and which professes at least to be that of the ancient Catholic Church, deserves at any rate to be treated with as much of prudence and circumspection as Gamaliel prescribed in a not very dissimilar instance. But this is a sort of forbearance of which I have seen no sign whatsoever. I do not mean (God forbid!) that if the doctrines of which I am speaking are erroneous, they are not to be exposed and condemned; that high and low, rich and poor, are not, in their several stations, to be warned against adopting them. But what I say is this—that error is to be met with argument, not with clamour; and be answered with faithful care and grave reverence, and firm, though kind remonstrance; not to be made the rancorous declamation, nor to be treated with the rude, coarse abuse which party spirit is sure to elicit from an ill-conditioned mind, and which is as opposite to the tone of Christian condemnation, as darkness is to light. Persecution never has—never will, answer its object. There is something in the very constitution of our common nature, which induces men to side with those whom they think unfairly treated. And such I am disposed to think has been the case with respect to the opinions of which I am speaking. Whether those opinions are right or wrong, I verily believe that the temper in which their advocates have been assailed has gained them more adherents than perhaps any other cause. What can have been more lamentable than the tone which (of course I am speaking generally) has been adopted by those who have set themselves, I hope conscientiously, to oppose the opinions in question? What can be more offensive to Christian charity than to hear men of blameless lives held up to public execration in the newspapers of the day, as "the synagogue of Satan," and branded as heretics, by persons who yet hold back the ground on which they make their charges? Above all (and I cannot notice without grave reprehension the conduct of these individuals,) what can be more offensive than to see clergymen, ministers of the Gospel of peace, so far forgetting themselves, their duties, and their position, as to appear at public meetings as speakers, and in daily journals as correspondents, whose tone is rather that of personal opposition, than of grave objection to error, and who thereby almost *compel* us to think that they are lamentably deficient in that spirit which is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits," "thinking no evil, rejoicing not in iniquity, but rejoicing in the truth?" I would that such would see themselves as they appear to others, and could think of themselves as all good men of whatever party must think of them. I would that they would reflect too with whom they are linking themselves; and whether some of those, with whom they are allied, are not men whose hearts' desire and ulterior object is, the total destruction of our National Church. And more than this; I would they should learn a lesson from the men whose doctrines they repudiate, and whose persons they so bitterly assail. Whatever may have been the errors, whether of doctrine or judgment (and of these I am not speaking at present), of which the authors of the "Tracts for the Times" have been guilty, I will say this for them—that the moderation and forbearance they have shown under insults the most galling and provoking that can be imagined, has been exemplary; and I am glad to avail myself of this public opportunity of expressing my admiration of the meek and Christian spirit they have invariably shown, not rendering railing for railing, and never tempted by the frequent ignorance, and often immeasurably inferiority of their adversaries, to retort upon them. You will observe, that what I have now said has no reference whatever to the question, how far the doctrines promulgated by the Tract writers are, or are not, erroneous; but I am desirous now to record my judgment, that granting them to be ever so erroneous, ever so heretical, ever so much to be condemned, they have been dealt with, for the most part, in that spirit of predetermined hostility, which is most apt to confound what is true, with what is false, and which, from having so little of Christian charity in it (for charity, while it has no leaning to the error, is lenient to the erring), is on that very ground to be suspected.

I now proceed, in the discharge of the heavy responsibilities of my office, to offer some remarks and advice on the subject of the opinions of which we have been speaking. Four years ago, when the principals in question were beginning to spread, men knew not how, and while there was more doubt than at present whereunto they would grow—whether, like fire among the thorns, they would blaze up for the moment and then die away, or whether the flame was kindled among such materials as would give forth no mean light, and not be readily extinguished. I took the opportunity to speak freely to you of the good which, in my opinion, had actually resulted from the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," and of the tendencies in them which I considered dangerous; and I further stated to you that my fears arose, for the most part, rather from the disciple than the teacher,. During the period which has intervened I have (speaking generally) seen no reason to alter my sentiments. The "Tracts for the Times" have, indeed been brought to a close, and at my personal request; and I take this opportunity of repeating in public what I have never been backward to acknowledge in private, my deep sense of the dutifulness and submission which was then shown to the bishop of the diocese, and of the affection and kind feeling displayed towards myself personally, by the individuals most interested. With respect to the Ninetieth Tract, which was the immediate cause of my interference, I have already expressed my opinion that it was objectionable, and likely to disturb the peace of the Church. I thought so last year, and I think so still. I deeply regret its publication, though I am quite ready to allow, that the explanations by which it has been subsequently modified, or rather, I should say, by which the writer's original meaning has been made more clear, have in part relieved me from some of those most serious apprehensions with which the first perusal of it filled my mind. I am aware that the Articles of our Church were rather drawn up with the view of including, than of excluding, men of various shades of opinion; and I am further aware, that if a precedent were wanting for—I will not say stretching, but for contorting, the meaning of those formularies, nothing can exceed the license which has been assumed by Calvinistic interpreters of the Articles—a license which has often gone beyond what is attempted by the Ninetieth Tract; still I cannot persuade myself that any but the plain, obvious meaning, is the meaning which, as members of the Church, we are bound to receive; and I cannot reconcile myself to a system of interpretation which is so subtle, that by it the Articles may be made to mean anything or nothing. Nevertheless, if within certain limits the Articles may be so construed as not to force persons of a Calvinistic bias to leave the Church, I do not see why a similar license within the same limits is not to be conceded to those whose opinions accord with those of our divines who resisted the Puritanical temper of the 16th and 17th centuries, or why such persons should be forced into communion with Rome. And I say this the more, because I am satisfied that the Ninetieth Tract was written with the object of retaining persons within the bosom of our Church, who might otherwise have seceded; and further, because I think that few living men have written more ably upon the errors of the Romish Church, and the sin of leaving our own Church for her communion, than the author of that tract.

With respect to the other numbers of the work in question, it is obviously impossible to speak otherwise than very generally. No doubt, there are many imperfections in them; the language often is painfully obscure, equivocal, capable of bearing several interpretations, and not rarely it is most unguarded; and all this in addition to there being many statements in them, on which good men will hold conflicting opinions to the end of time. I feel also bound to say, that the authors of the Tracts have seemed to me far too indifferent to the discord and distraction which their actions and their writings have caused; thereby hurrying on a crisis, from the acceleration of which nothing is to be hoped, and everything to be feared. However, as public attention has been, and is so strongly directed to the Tracts, there seems no fear lest any errors in them should remain undetected. God grant, that what there is of error in them may be rendered innocuous, that what is good may be yet further blessed to the Church of God, and that those who contributed to produce them may in all their future writings so benefit by past experience, as to keep ever before them the apostolic injunction, "not to let their good be evil spoken of," and to "abstain from all appearance of evil."

That, in spite of their faults, the "Tracts for the Times" have, from their commencement, exerted a beneficial influence among us in many respects, must, I should think, even their enemies being their judges, be admitted. Their effect, even upon those who are not in communion with our Church, the Dissenters and Romanists, has not been immaterial; and within the Church, it is impossible to mark the revival of Church principles which has taken place among us, the increasing desire for unity, the increasing sense of the guilt and evils of schism, the yearning after that discipline which we have so much lost, the more ready and willing obedience to ecclesiastical authority, the greater anxiety to live by the Prayer-book, the better observance of the fasts and festivals of the Church, the more decent administration and deeper reverence of her sacraments, growing habits of devotion and self-sacrifice—it is impossible, I say, to see these things and their growth within the last ten years, and not acknowledge that, under God, the authors of the Tracts have been the humble instruments of at least bringing them before men's minds, and of exhibiting in their own lives their practical fruits.

And now, since nothing can be more unfair than to make the teachers responsible for the proceedings of the disciples, where the latter are now wholly beyond their control, I would say a few words with respect to those who (as you know) excited my fears heretofore, and have since in some instances verified them. I am happy to say, that so far as the parochial clergy are concerned, the caution which I felt it my duty to give at my last visitation with respect to the revival of absolete practices which were calculated to give offence without any adequate advantage resulting, has been, so far as I have been able to ascertain, attended to. Of course, questions about vestments and matters of a similar description cannot be raised without much higher principles being involved. It was not a contest whether the red rose or the white were the fairer flower, which in a former age deluged our land with blood: these were but the outward badges of the strife of political opinions within. Still in the present age of the Church (and there are already such miserable divisions among us with respect to the essentials of religion), it does seem to me worse than folly in those who so far allow their zeal to master their discretion, as to go out of their way to create fresh causes of dissension, by giving undue importance to things indifferent, and even of questionable value. And besides, those who profess to be guided by Catholic principles should remember, that one of the first principles of Catholicism is, *to do nothing without episcopal sanction*. Generally speaking, indiscretions such as I have alluded to emanate only from very young men; and such persons may be quite sure, that whatever may be their talents, or how sincere soever their zeal, there can but be great defects of character in them. They can hardly be otherwise than self-confident, or vain, or deficient in humility, or far from having disciplined minds.

And here I must further observe, that there has appeared to be a lamentable want of judgment, and I cannot but say, of charity and humility too, in the writings of some who of late have come forward as the advocates of Catholic principles. When a man anathematises Protestantism, he may very possibly mean nothing more than that he refers Dissenters to the judgment of God! No doubt it was so in the case to which I allude. But not one man in a thousand will understand this. To the world, who receive the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to be invoking judgment on whatever is not Popish; and I do say that men ought to pause and consider what they are about, before they use language which is sure to be misinterpreted. Really, the recklessness of the mischief which arises from expressions of this description is quite inexcusable. Further, I must take leave to tell those persons, whoever they may be, that they are doing no good service to the Church of England by their recent publication of manuals of private devotion, extracted from the Breviary and similar sources; by inserting in them no small portion of highly objectionable matter, and tacitly, if not openly, encouraging young persons to be dissatisfied with what God has given them, and to look on the contents of our admirable Liturgy as insufficient to meet the wants of a Catholic mind. Be it ours, my reverend brethren, to remind the young and ardent in these days, that it is a most dangerous delusion to wander from anything so definite and tangible as the Prayer-book, in search of what is so indefinite and delusive as that shadowy Catholicism, which, under the aspect represented by them, has never existed except in their own imaginations.

Again, I most strongly deprecate the tone which some, mistaking their position and their duty, have thought fit to adopt, with respect to the Reformation and the Reformers. No doubt that in some, and these not unimportant respects, as in loss of Church discipline, we suffered in that great convulsion; there was much fearful crime, much iniquitous sacrilege, much done that had better been left undone. So likewise the Reformers were but frail, fallible men, compassed about with many infirmities; sometimes halting (how could it be otherwise?) between two opinions, and sometimes, of course, erring in judgment. Still, we are their debtors to an incalculable amount; and if, perhaps, we have lost some little through them, or rather in spite of their wishes to the contrary, we have lost far less than our sins deserve; we have even now, through their instrumentality, more blessings within our reach than we care to avail ourselves of; and (I must say it once more), if we were not deficient in humility, we should be so grateful for what they have done, that we might almost perhaps begin to hope, that, in His good time, God would make up to us what hitherto we have been without. Further; the rude, unthinking, and unjustifiable manner, in which some have allowed themselves to speak of the Reformation has a direct tendency to produce that frame of mind which under-estimates the intolerable evils and errors of the Romish system; which slurs over its defects, conceals its guilt, and thereby inclines the doubting, the thoughtless, the self-willed, the half-educated, to listen to the suggestions of those who would offer them in communion with the Roman Church, the unity which they long for, and the support of a guide which claims to be infallible.

And let no one think, that this an imaginary evil, or that there is no danger at the present time of a secession from our ranks to those of Rome. There is very great danger, very imminent danger—one that it behoves us to look steadily in the face, and to be prepared for. I do not mean that I anticipate any defection, my rev. brethren, from those of our own profession; I trust and believe that the clergy generally are too "fully persuaded in their own minds" that the Church in which they exercise their ministry has all the marks of a branch of the true Church, to make them have a thought or wish beyond it. And I see nothing in a few sad cases which have occurred of late, to make me change my opinion. When persons of not very strong minds find that extreme opinions on one side are erroneous, they commonly run into those of an opposite description; when they have made the discovery that Calvinism is unsafe ground to stand upon, they conclude that Romanism is the only thing which can afford them the sure footing they require. The Puritans believed, that the contradictory of Popery was purity of faith; this of course was a great error, and has been refuted; but error is multiform, and the danger now is, lest persons who have originally been leavened with Puritanical tenets, should, on finding their error, rush to the other extreme, and take it for granted that what is nearest to Popery is nearest to truth. My fears, however, as I have already observed, are not with respect to the clergy, but to the rising generation. The religious movement of the last ten years has been gradual; those who have most contributed to it seem rather to have been led on from one opinion to another, than to have seen from the first whither they would advance, or to have started with any definite system. We, therefore, my reverend brethren, have had more opportunity to view things calmly and dispassionately. But with respect to young persons, this can hardly be said to be the case. With all the impetuosity and self-confidence of youth about them, reckless of consequences, and full of exaggerated notions of the right of private judgment, they find themselves in the midst of a controversy, which has brought many older persons, persons of the highest talents and deepest religious feelings, into a miserable state of doubt and disquietude. They see on all sides a spirit at work which nothing human can quell; there is a desire for unity and Catholic privileges which interests them; and they observe the persecuting unchristian spirit in which many act and write who oppose themselves to the present movement. With the generosity which is natural to their time of life, they are disposed to take part with those whom they think hardly treated; and then, perhaps, in place of giving themselves up to the Church system, and so becoming practically better than they were before — humble, diffident, self-disciplined, thankful for the blessings they possess—they become mere talkers, perhaps even irreverent declaimers, on subjects which were too hard for them, or which at any rate they are too ignorant, if not too shallow, to view in all their bearings. Meanwhile Rome has her eye upon them, and adapting herself to their tone of mind, represents her creed, not as it is, but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essentially Popish as much as possible in the back-ground; brings what is Catholic prominently forward, and so in the end wins them over to her side, because they are too impatient to learn that the "middle way" of truth, the way of the English Church, is as far removed from Popery on the one side, as from Puritanism on the other, I must, therefore, exhort you, my reverend brethren, that on all other accounts, so especially on this, you extend at the present time a double measure of care and watchfulness towards the younger members of your flock. If, with me, you believe that there was an almost incalculable amount of error and superstition in the Church of Rome; if, with me, you believe that she is not altered one jot or tittle of her ancient character; if, with me, you believe her to be as subtle, as dangerous, and as false, as she has ever been, as shameless a perverter of the truth, and as cruel a persecutor; if, with me, you feel that any attempt at union with her, while she is what she is, is to be deprecated utterly, and that all concession must come from her, and not from us; if, with me, you have (because you know her real character) a deep and increasing dread of her workings and artifices; if, with me, you look upon her as schismatical and antichristian; if, with me, you feel that our own Church is pure in doctrine, apostolical in ministry, and that if a man will live as our Prayer-book would have him live, he will not miss his salvation; you will be more than ever zealous to keep those who have been baptised among us within our pale. You will leave nothing undone which a sense of your tremendous responsibility, which your feelings of devotedness and affectionateness can suggest, towards preserving those of your flocks who are most exposed to them from the perils of these dangerous days.

With this view, you will take care, that so far as in you lies, none shall have it in their power to say, that they sought Rome because their own mother withheld from them the spiritual sustenance which they needed, or because they were discouraged from living (instead of being encouraged to live) according to the system prescribed in the Prayer-book. Let the slovenly method in which Divine offices have perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, cease at once and for ever in all. Let our churches be no longer left to damp and dilapidation, but made meet, as far as we can make them so, for the presence of Him who hath promised to come among us there and bless us. Above all, let the ministration of the blessed sacraments be duly and reverently performed; the one no longer solemnised out of its proper place in the service, the other more frequently administered. I well know that we have been so long neglectful, that our people have ceased to value much that we could restore to them; and it will only be when we have taught them to look to attendance upon the ordinances of religion as a blessing and a privilege, as well as a duty, that we can bring them back to the habits and feelings of a better day; and this can only be done gradually—most gradually, and in the exercise of that sound discretion, which prefers slow, but sure advance, to that more rapid and excited movement, which is sure ere long to halt and linger, and is not rarely forced to retrace its steps. Two services on the Sunday, where hitherto there has been but one, the observance of the festivals of Lent and Passion week, and, as opportunity may offer, of Ember and Rogation days, may, in due time, bring us back to the restoration of the daily service. The Church fasts kept will accustom men to habits of self-denial; and we may hope that luxury will diminish and alms-giving increase. The Offertory will not then, as now, be almost a mockery of offering; not, as now, rarely read, but regularly and largely contributed to. In a word, let the teaching of the Church and her holy practices as a Church be systematically brought forward, taking care, of course, all the while, that an exaggerated and undue importance is not given to externals, that to use the language of a popular writer, the Church be not set in place of the Saviour. Such a nearer approximation, in short, year by year, to the system prescribed by our Prayer-book will, I am confident, produce a vast increase of piety, devotion, and charity among us; and those Catholic aspirations and longings, which we hear of as now seeking relief irregular and inadequately, and are looking towards other communions, will find safe and sufficient vent in our own.

Be sure there is at this time an expansive principle within us, which can no longer be pent up with safety. If you attempt to repress it, an explosion, the limits of whose destructive force none can tell, will inevitably follow. But we have a safety-valve ready provided in the Church system, which, if only properly used, will yet bear us harmless. As for those, the success of whose system would be to drive their brethren into secession, it seems to me that they little know "of what spirit they are." The opinions they dislike may or may not be true; that is a point on which men may differ to the end of time; but it cannot be well to condemn rashly and rancourously what has been held, in whole or in part, by such men as Bull, and Beveridge, and Andrews, and Hooker, and Taylor, and Jackson, and a host besides of those who in their days were, and are still, the soundest divines of the Church of England. It cannot be wise to seek to expel from the bosom of that Church men who love her with no common love, and seek to serve her with no ordinary devotion.

And while I thus warn you of the mannes in which, without doing anything hastily, unadvisedly, or without due intimation of your intentions to myself, you may each in his own sphere render our Church system more accordant in practice with what she is in theory, I trust it is unnecessary to remind you how needful it has become that your studies should be directed to the subjects which now agitate the public mind, and I am confident, that whatever views you espouse, you will not condemn without reading, and honestly making yourselves acquainted with the real opinions of those from whom you differ. Still less, I trust, is it needful that I should remind you especially to arm yourselves with sound weapons of defence against the assaults of Rome. If ever there was a case in which weak arguments, illogical conclusions, incorrect statements, and a "little knowledge," were dangerous, it is in that contest. Our opponents are no unskilful controversialists; and they desire nothing better than an antagonist whose notions of Popery are gathered from the declamation of popular orators at the public meetings of the day.

Nor, while I speak of your studies, must I omit one caution with respect to yourselves; namely that if the Church is ever to be what all confess she might be among us, and all declare they wish her to be, her priesthood must be examples in prayer, in holiness, in devotedness, in self-denial, in taking up the cross of Christ crucified. They must live as men who, in the words of St. Paul, "though troubled on every side, are yet not distressed; though perplexed, yet not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down but not destroyed; always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be manifest in their bodies."

In conclusion: I have little hope that what I have now said will escape misrepresentation. And to this, so far as the world is concerned, I am quite prepared to submit. But you, my reverend brethren, who can appreciate and sympathise in the difficulties which it has pleased God to lay on those who hold high office in the Church, will know what has been spoken has not been uttered with the view of either supporting or depressing any man or set of men. But the same vows which bind me with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous doctrines, and to encourage others to do the same, bind me likewise to maintain and set forward quietness, peace, and love, among all men, and to restrain the unquiet and disobedient.

And seeing the grievous want of charity which has prevailed among us, I have felt it my duty to condemn those who have set themselves forward as gratuitous agitators and unbidden accusers of their brethren. I am no lover of error, and would show it no favour; but while the world stands there must be points on which good men will differ; and so long as those points and differences do not contravene our Prayer-book and the formularies of the Church, it seems to me that one set of opinions has the same right to expect toleration as the other. Believe me, that what we most need is peace—peace, in order that the Church may "lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes," and provide spiritual sustenance for her population, rapidly heathenising, through want of religious instruction—peace, in order that her parochial system may be once more made adequate to the wants of her people—peace, in order that she may calmly prepare, not merely for any crisis of opinions among her own children, but for that tremendous final contest between good and evil, to which all things seem hastening with rapidity. Let us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and "keeping ourselves pure," seek the Church's peace "and ensure it." And let our daily prayer be that of one who died a martyr in her cause, and whose blood was not shed in vain, "that God would fill her with all truth, with all peace, that where she is corrupt, our heavenly Father would vouchsafe to purify—where in error, to direct her; where superstitious, to rectify her; where anything is amiss in her, to reform it; where it is right, to strengthen and confirm it; where she is in want of anything, to furnish it; where she is divided and rent asunder, to make up the breaches of it." And then, my brethren, let the end be what it may, we shall not be unprepared to meet it. We shall perhaps even be made worthy to suffer for His sake, who is the Church's Head and Lord, and when the strifes of this present world are ended shall, through His alone merits, be admitted to those mansions which have been prepared from the foundations of the world for the peacemaker, the poor in spirit, the meek, the merciful, the pure in heart.

Offices to Let.

CONVENIENT Offices to let, in George-street, centrally situated for business. Apply to George L. Robinson and Co., 44, Lower George-street. 5453

To Public Companies, Solicitors, and Others.

TO LET, in Pitt street, near the Theatre, two or three rooms with private entrances, as Offices; also, apartments suitable for a family. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5885

TO LET, the Stores at present in the occupation of Messrs. OGILVY and GILLETT, 25, Pitt-street. Apply to MR. WRIGHT, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street. 4385

TO LET, a large Office on the First Floor, with Store-room, if required. Apply to SUGHRUE, HOPKINS, and CO.,
5715 Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

GENTEEL Furnished Apartments to let, in a healthy and retired part of Sydney, where there are no children. For cards, apply at the *Herald* Office. 5884

TO LET, a large and commodious House, having a splendid shop and back Premises, situated in George-street South, adjoining Robert Cooper and Company's Stores, where apply for further particulars. 5307

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a house, Coach-house, stables, &c., at Double Bay, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. For terms apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street. 1300

To Let, adjoining Darlinghurst,

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

THREE substantial and comfortable Dwelling Houses, each containing ten rooms, with two-stalled stable and coach-house, yard and garden ground, and a plentiful supply of pure water in the driest seasons, situate on the road side, by the New Bridge, at Rushcutter's Bay. Rent £110 per annum. Apply, on the premises, to

T. W. SMART

Mona, Mrs. Darling's Point. 3231

A VERANDAH COTTAGE

TO LET, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., at O'Connell Crescent, Newtown, ten minutes' walk from Parramatta-street. Apply to William H. Wilis, Sussex street, opposite Thom's Wharf.
October 22. 5710

Marine Villa Residence.

TO LET, a cottage containing three rooms, suitable for a small family, with detached kitchen, and about half an acre of garden ground, fenced in with a close fence fronting the water side, having a view of the shipping coming in and going out of the harbour, situated on the North Shore, in a respectable neighbourhood in Neutral Bay, only a few minutes' walk from the Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite Dawes Point.

N. B.—Rent very moderate. Apply to N. Bray, Gloucester-street North,
October 24. 5799

TO LET, on a lease, or to be sold by private contract, a farm at Kissing Point, just beyond the church, containing thirty acres, the land is all clear, and has a good orchard of different kinds of fruit, and a slab hut on the ground. Terms moderate; apply to N. Bray Gloucester-street north.
October 24th. 5728

TO BE LET, a substantial upper-story verandah house, situate in the principal street in Richmond, comprising a spacious shop, two sitting rooms, and four bed rooms, with outbuildings, consisting of a two-stall stable, loft, cart shed, oven, and bakehouse; on the adjoining premises is an excellent well of water, which the parties agreeing can have the use of. For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Eather, Union Inn, Richmond, if by letter, post paid. 5890

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

TO be let on lease, several small alluvial Farms, varying in size, from twenty-five acres to fifty acres, situate on the Nepean River, three miles from Penrith, and forty miles from Sydney.

These Farms are securely fenced, free from stumps, and being fit for the immediate operation of ploughing, are worthy the attention of small capitalists. For further particulars apply on the premises, at Mount Pleasant, near Penrith. 6430

SALES BY AUCTION.

BEST PARIS JEWELLERY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Cases best Paris Jewellery, consisting of]
Brooches
Cameos
Ladies' Shawl and Hair Pins
Earrings
Necklaces
Head Ornaments
Rings
Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Dutch Clocks
Toilet Glasses.

Terms at sale. 5862

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten kegs of butter
Six dozen cross-cut saws.

Terms at sale. 5864

To Linendrapers, Shoemakers, Dealers, and others.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Bonnets
Ribbons
Shoes
Cigar cases.

Terms at sale. 5930

To Ironmongers, Dealers, and Others.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Stewpans
Pack saddles
Package lines
Superior muskets
Bronze lamps
Brass candlesticks
Bright back chairs
Office candlesticks
Bill hooks
Sheep shears
Block tin coffee filters
Copper measures
Spectacles
Screws, various numbers
Horn lanthorn lights
Rasps and files

GERMAN SILVER.

Pencil cases
Butter knives, ivory handles
Fish slices
Sauce ladles
Tea shells

Also,

Britannia metal dessert spoons
Turpentine in cans
White lead in kegs
Wax and sperm candles.

Terms at sale. 5932

Preserved Hams, Poultry, Meats, Soups, and Vegetables.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, to close accounts,

Six casks G F

A § 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, & 16, containing—
Preserved Calves' Head
Roast beef
Beef and gravy
Harricot mutton
Fowls
Ducks
Vegetable soup
Boiled beef
Ditto mutton
Mock turtle soup
Ox-tail soup
Giblet ditto.
ALSO,
Fifteen preserved hams, from casks § 18, 19, and 20.

Terms at sale. 5929

Stockholm and Coal Tar.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred barrels Stockholm tar
One hundred and fifty ditto coal tar
To be taken as it now lies, on Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point, Sydney.

Terms at Sale. 5161

In the Estate of A. B. Dare, an Insolvent.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

One silver double bottomed detached lever watch, stops and seconds, by Thomas Burton, London, No. 128
One engine turned silver hunting watch, D. Corker, London
One silver soup ladle
One pearl ring
One brooch
Two gold seals and one key
One silver snuff box

Terms at sale. 5931

In the Estate of W. T. Arnold, an Insolvent.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the Trustee.

Extra large size standard beam and scales and weights
One office lamp
One clock, Napoleon figure
One chart of the world
One map New South Wales
One office table with drawers
Two chests of drawers, complete
One copying machine, with apparatus complete, in perfect condition
Four office stools
Five ditto chairs
Office table
Two office desks and fittings
Iron Chest, in excellent condition

ALSO

A very superior grand pianoforte, by an eminent German maker
A fine toned cabinet pianoforte, by Mott, of London.

Terms at sale. 5738

To Tailors and Others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

797-128—Two cases, containing—
Brown and olive Cloths, worsted plush Vests, white handled Knives, Jean Jackets, double Palms, and Moleskin Coats.
Terms at sale. 5901

The remaining Unsold Allotments of Valuable Building Ground, suitable for the erection of

STORES, OFFICES, OR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,

In the immediate vicinity of

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, THE DOCK YARD, COMMISSARIAT STORES, QUEEN'S WHARF, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at eleven o'clock precisely,

All those allotments of land, forming the vacant ground fronting the

CUSTOM HOUSE,

In George-street, and immediately facing the DOCK YARD,

Consisting of fifteen of the most valuable allotments in the Town of Sydney, commanding the best situation for business that can possibly be obtained in any other direction; they all possess frontages either to George-street, New George-street, or Argyle street, with the advantage of a reserved road to the rear.

Every man of business, or in fact, every man acquainted with the commercial affairs of the colony, must candidly acknowledge that their position and intrinsic value are not to be surpassed or even equalled, they therefore require no commendation from the Auctioneer, situated as they are in the immediate neighbourhood of most of the influential and leading Mercantile Establishments in the town. The following is the description as per plan, which may be seen at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

LOT 3,
Comprises twenty-five feet frontage to George-street, by an average depth of seventy-eight feet.

LOT 4,
Twenty-five feet frontage to George-street, by an average depth of eighty feet.

LOT 5,
Twenty-five feet frontage to George-street, by an average depth of eighty-two feet.

LOT 6,
Twenty-five feet frontage to George-street, by an average depth of eighty-four feet.

LOT 7,
Twenty-five feet frontage to George-street, by an average depth of eighty-five and a half feet.

LOT 10,
Twenty-seven feet, or thereabouts, to George-street, by an average depth of eighty-nine feet.

[*The whole of these allotments have the advantage of a reserved road to the rear.*]

LOTS 12 and 13,
Each contains eighteen and a half feet frontage to Argyle-street, by a depth of sixty feet.

LOT 14,
Immediately opposite the Custom House, and the corner of Argyle-street and New George-street, has a frontage to Argyle-street of eighteen and a half feet, by sixty feet to New George-street.

LOT 15,
Immediately opposite the Custom House, has a frontage to New George-street of twenty feet, by an average depth of seventy-six and a half feet.

LOT 16,
Has a frontage of twenty feet to New George-street, by an average depth of seventy-seven and a half feet.

LOT 17,
Has a frontage of twenty feet to New George-street, by an average depth of seventy-eight and a half feet.

LOT 18,
Has a frontage of twenty feet to New George-street, by an average depth of seventy-nine and a half feet.

LOT 19,
Has a frontage of twenty feet to New George-street, by an average depth of eighty and a half feet.

LOT 20,
Has a frontage of twenty feet to New George-street, by an average depth of eighty-one and a half feet.

LOTS 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20,
Also possess the advantage of the reserved road referred to above, and face the Custom-house.

Its real advantages of proximity to the Custom-house—the new and principal landing place from the Cove—to the Dock-yard, Commissariat, Government Boat Wharf, the New Queen's Wharf, and most of the principal wharfs in Sydney, are obvious. But the prospective increased value, which it will derive from the completion of the

OPENING OF ARGYLE-STREET TO DARLING HARBOUR,

towards which considerable progress has been already made, and which, after a few months, will be completed, will make this street the leading thoroughfare from the whole of Cockle Bay to the Eastern side of the Town; the removal of the Dock-yard wall, and opening of the Circular Wharf (which alone will double the present value of the George-street allotments), the erection of the New Water Police Office, also in progress, the new stair to which the watermen from the Queen's Wharf have already removed, and the opening to New George-street, will justify Mr. Lyons in assuring purchasers that whatever price these allotments may now produce, their value will be double in a very short period. Since the former sale, several very handsome houses have been erected, and many other buildings, which have considerably enhanced the value of the Allotments now offered for public competition.

The terms have been made as convenient as possible, and are—Ten per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer; ten per cent. by an approved bill at three months; ten per cent. by an approved bill at six months; the bills bearing date from the day of sale; and the residue may remain on mortgage for three years at ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly; or an allowance of twelve per cent. will be made for cash, either in the whole or in part.

Purchasers to pay their own conveyance, &c., Title—Grants from the Crown. A plan may be seen at the Auctioneer's. 5676

Splendid Assortment of Carriages, Phaetons, Gigs, and Vehicles of every description.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit for sale by public auction, on the premises known as the PANTECHNICON, in Lower George-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, at eleven o'clock, by order of the Proprietor.

The Sale will commence with an assortment of Gigs.

Stanhope, dennett, chair, and light [illegible]
Single horse carriages
Drotzka, George the Fourth, cab phaetons
Shifting and turnover seat phaetons
Pair horse carriages
Clarence and cab phaetons

AFTER WHICH,

Carriage harness, whips
Nail, hair, tooth, shaving, clothes, [illegible] shoe brushes
Tar and paint brushes, assorted
Chamois leathers
One hundred and fifty gross corks
Seven hundred rolls paper hangings

The Auctioneer invites parties desirous of obtaining a fashionable turnout, to attend at the Pantechnicon on day of sale, as opportunity of selecting from such an assemblage of really useful and elegant Vehicles has never before occurred in this colony.

Terms at sale.

General Sale of Merchandise.

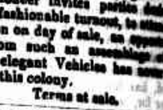
MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street, two doors from Park-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred chests tea
Six tons Manila rope
Twelve hundred dozen plain and ground [illegible] tumblers
Four crates earthenware
One ditto Corporation breakfast and tea set, with the Sydney Arms
Eight bolts canvas
Forty bags walnuts
Thirty dozen three bushel bags
One case lasting slippers
One hundred packets scented soap
Moleskin trousers
Double and single barrel guns
Britannia metal ware
German silver tea and table spoons, fish slices, &c.
An assortment of ironmongery, &c.

ALSO,

Ten cases sherry wine, three dozen each
Ten ditto champagne
Fifteen ditto gin
Five certificates Scotch whiskey, [illegible]
Two certificates cavendish and negrohead tobacco.

Terms at sale.



TO STAND THIS SEASON,
At the STATION of MR. J. [illegible]
DUNN'S PLAINS, NEAR BATHURST,

THE splendid Draught Clydesdale Stallion JUSTICE, imported per ship *Pearl*, last year.

Justice is an immensely powerful bay horse, with black points, stands sixteen and a half hands high; was bred by William [illegible] of Largs, Ayrshire, and got by Champion out of a real Clydesdale prize mare.

As a three year old, he gained three first premiums at Lockwinnoche, Kilbarchan, and Kilmacolm, in Scotland, and covered ninety-one mares. As a four year old, he was shown and gained the first premium at Coupar Fife, against fifteen others. Amount of premiums twenty-five guineas and eighty mares.

Justice is a sure foal-getter, is proved by certificates accompanying him; and was considered the best Clydesdale horse of his day in Scotland.

For terms—Application to be made to the superintendant, at Dunn's Plains.

TO STAND THIS SEASON,
AT MANEROO,
NEAR MR. HIBBARD'S INN,

THE pure-bred CLYDESDALE HORSE FITZCLYDE,

Imported from Scotland, in 1840, by A. Campbell, Esq.

Fitzclyde is of a dark bay colour, and stands nearly sixteen hands high. He is considered to be the most compact horse of his breed ever imported into this colony. He has proved himself to be a sure foal-getter, and his stock, even with small mares, are very promising.

Terms for each mare, £3 10s., and 5s. groomage.

N.B. A large paddock provided for mares, but without responsibility.

WILLIAM POWER.

Maneroo, August 26.

TO STAND THIS SEASON,
AT PROSPECT,
THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,

EMIGRANT, imported by the [illegible] in 1838. Only a few mares will be received.

Emigrant by Tramp, dam Blucher Mare (the dam of Falconbridge and Plantagenet) her dam by Camillus, grand dam by Gabriel, Pot-8-os, Flyer by Sweetbrier. (See Stud Book, vol. iv, page 34.)

Terms, £10; Groom, 5s.

ALSO,

The Cleveland Horse SAMPSON, bred by the Australian Company, by Noble, out of [illegible].

Terms £4; Groom, 5s.

TO STAND, at WALLEROWANG,
HARTLEY,

MEERGAN, by Gratis, and RODERICK by George the Fourth; also, the two Maltese Jack Asses, LA VALETTA and SULTAN.

Terms. For the Horses, £3 3s.; for the Jack Asses, £3 3s.; groomage included. No expence for paddocks, but no risk will be incurred. To be paid 1st January, 1843, after which 1s. per week will be charged for each mare.

MENTOR.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON at Braidwood.

PEDIGREE.

Mentor by Toss, out of Penelope, and bred by the Messrs. Scott, in 1836. Penelope was bred by Lord Exeter in 1827, was got by Phantom out of a Woful Mare, (Stud Book, vol. III., page 470), and imported by the Messrs. Scott.

This Horse being so well known, it is considered needless to say more in his favour than that he won thirteen out of seventeen public Races, for which he was entered.

Terms—Five Guineas a Mare; Groomage Five Shillings. To be paid on or before the 1st January, 1843, to Dr. Wilson, Braidwood.

Well watered and extensive Paddocks are provided, and every attention will be given to the Mares, but no risk will be incurred.

FARMER,
WELL-BRED DRAUGHT HORSE,
WILL STAND THIS SEASON
AT HEREFORD, BATHURST.

Terms.—£2 each mare, and 5s. to the groom; payment to be made on or before the 1st January, 1843.

MERRYLEGS.

THIS BEAUTIFUL TROTTING STALLION, imported in 1839, by the undersigned, will stand this season, at the Woodland's Farm, near Parramatta, and travel to the Cowpastures, returning through Penrith and by the Western Road, to his stables.

MERRYLEGS is a rich dappled chestnut clear of white, standing fifteen hands one inch high, upon short well formed legs, and with strength equal to sixteen stone, combining perfect form, high courage, fine temper, great lasting powers, a light quiet action, fine gait, and great length of stride; was got by the celebrated trotting horse Performer, and his dam, Kitty, by Wildfire, was the fastest mare of her day. Merrylegs received five different premiums at the leading Agricultural Shows in the east and north riding of Yorkshire, and is admitted to be one of the best Stallions in the colony.

Terms £5 5s.; groom's fee 5s., to be paid on the 1st January, 1843, or before the mares are removed, if required.

Every attention will be paid to the Mares, but the proprietor will not be responsible for any losses or accident that might occur, and a charge of 5s. per week for grazing fourteen days after notice has been given to the proprietor that their mares are stinted.

T. W. SMART.

Mona, Mrs. Darling's Point.

September 3.

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